

## Swiss minister holds talks in Beirut

BEIRUT (AP) — Swiss Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert arrived here Monday and held talks with government leaders on Lebanon's civil war and the Arab-Israeli confrontation, Beirut Radio reported. Mr. Aubert flew via Cyprus from neighboring Syria after a three-day visit to Damascus. He was seen off at Damascus airport by Syrian Foreign Minister Farouq Al Shar'aa. Mr. Aubert described his Syrian visit as "constructive." It included talks with President Hafez Al Assad, Prime Minister Abdul Raouf Kasseem and Mr. Shar'aa. "I want to stress the importance of an energetic Syrian role for achieving a just and lasting peace in the Middle East," Mr. Aubert told reporters. "I listened carefully to the Syrian point of view with regard to various issues of the hour." A Lebanese army helicopter brought Mr. Aubert from Larnaca, Cyprus, to the Defence Ministry complex in suburban Yaze, east of Beirut, shortly after noon. He then drove to President Amin Gemayel's palace in nearby Baabda for talks with Mr. Gemayel, Prime Minister Rashid Karami and Pa

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## Sheikh Issa receives French message

BAHRAIN (R) — French special envoy Francois de Grossouvre arrived in Bahrain Monday and handed a message to the emir, Sheikh Issa bin Salman Al Khalifa, from President Francois Mitterrand, officials said. The French envoy flew here from Oman where he delivered a similar message to Sultan Qaboos. He has also visited Saudi Arabia and is expected to go to the United Arab Emirates on Wednesday.

## Small Tehran bomb causes no damage

TEHRAN (R) — A small concussion bomb exploded Monday in one of Tehran's main squares, but there were no casualties or damage, the national news agency IRNA reported. A car bomb Monday killed 15 people and injured at least 50 when it went off during rush hour near the central market in south Tehran.

## CIA denies role in Beirut blast

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) denied Monday reports that a CIA-trained group in Lebanon was responsible for a March 8 car-bombing incident in Beirut in which more than 80 persons were killed. The CIA "never conducted any training of Lebanese security forces related to the events described" in an article in the Sunday edition of the Washington Post, said CIA spokeswoman Patti Volt. "It also had no foreknowledge of the Lebanese counter-terrorist action mentioned in the article," she said. Senator Patrick Leahy, vice chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, said Sunday he was seeking more information about the Post report (See page 2).

## Mubarak to visit Turkey tomorrow

ANKARA (AP) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak will begin a four-day official visit to Turkey on Wednesday, the Foreign Ministry announced Monday. Mr. Mubarak's visit, the first by an Egyptian president to Turkey, reflects the "friendly and developing relations" between the two countries, the announcement said.

## Aime arrives in Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — U.N. Assistant Secretary-General Jean-Claude Aime arrived in Beirut Monday for talks expected to focus on Israel's withdrawal from South Lebanon, due to be completed by June 1. Beirut Radio said he met the secretary-general of the Foreign Ministry, Fuad Al Turk, after arriving from the southern village of Naqura.

## Egypt gets \$60m in U.S. aid

CAIRO (R) — Egypt's Ministry of Planning and the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) Monday signed six agreements on U.S. finance for projects worth more than \$60 million. They cover urban health, rural services, technology transfer and manpower development schemes and the study of mineral, petroleum and water resources.

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# Shultz leaves on upbeat note, but cites differences on peace approach

By Salameh B. Ne'matt  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AQABA — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz ended his Middle East tour here Monday, saying a clear divergence in views among parties involved in the Middle East conflict prevailed over how to move ahead with the peace process.

"There are clearly many differences between the present situation and the kind of stability and peace I think people involved want in the Middle East," Mr. Shultz said after intensive talks with His Majesty King Hussein. However, upon his arrival in Vienna, Mr. Shultz was quoted as saying he was encouraged by his three-nation trip to the Middle East and believed leaders in the region shared a desire to see movement in the long-stalled peace process.

One of the main obstacles cited by Mr. Shultz was the disagreement over the makeup of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to negotiate with the United States as a prelude to broader negotiations under an international umbrella.

"At some point, there will be a Jordanian-Palestinian group. We made some headway in solving

this problem," Mr. Shultz told a press conference before flying to Vienna. "It may be that different people will be needed for different purposes," he said.

Direct negotiations between Israel and a Palestinian-Jordanian delegation "must include Palestinians because Palestinians are the people who are very heavily involved. So, they must be represented in some way in a solution to the problem," Mr. Shultz said.

He said the question of how to form delegations to peace talks was one of the issues discussed with King Hussein. "When you come to the final moment, it is the names of people that count and I think we had a very positive discussion around this issue," he added.

Describing his discussions with the King as "very worthwhile," Mr. Shultz said the King had given the necessary elements of leadership to move the peace process forward. "We are trying to respond and help the process along," he added.

He said the purpose of his visit was to discuss the King's coming trip to Washington and to make it as fruitful as possible. But he declined to say whether a list of Palestinian representatives would be discussed with President Ronald Reagan during the visit, expected to take place later this month.

"We are struggling to find that composition of Palestinian representation in talks aimed at peace that can be seen both as genuinely representative of the Palestinians and acceptable in this process," he said.

The United States insists it would not negotiate with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) members until the organisation recognises Israel's right to exist.

Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri said before Mr. Shultz's arrival that the Americans had been given the names of PLO-approved Palestinians for such a delegation and that he hoped Mr. Shultz would bring a reply.

"We didn't discuss a list or individual names or anything of that kind," Mr. Shultz said, "but I think it is clear that direct negotiations between Israel and a Jordanian delegation must include Palestinians."

U.S. officials have indicated they view members of the Palestine National Council (PNC) as not necessarily PLO members and might be included in talks. Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres has left open the question whether his government might accept such figures as negotiators.

Meanwhile, senior PLO officials in Amman Monday denied any knowledge of a Jordanian proposal to declare a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation whose government would negotiate an Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories. They were responding to a statement made in Tunis Monday by Salah Khalaf, a member of the Fatah Central Committee.

In his statement to Reuters and Visnews, Mr. Khalaf, also known as Abu Iyad, contended that Jordan "is ready to announce the setting of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation whose government would negotiate an Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories."

Commenting on the statement, a close aide to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat said: "This is the first time I hear of such a Jordanian proposal. It definitely does not exist, and I wonder what Abu Iyad means by talking about such

(Continued on page 3)

## U.S., Soviet ministers to discuss summit

VIENNA (R) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has talks here with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on Tuesday, ready to discuss a U.S.-Soviet summit despite a recent soaring in superpower relations.

The two men were travelling to Vienna for the 30th anniversary commemoration of the Austrian state treaty under which Soviet and Allied troops pulled out of Austria in 1955.

They last met in January when a slow thaw in strained relations between Washington and Moscow culminated in an agreement to resume nuclear arms negotiations in Geneva.

But in March, the killing of a U.S. army major by a Soviet sentry in East Germany brought charges of murder from U.S. officials, and last month the arms talks went into recess amid mutual recriminations over lack of progress.

Mr. Shultz has said he plans to raise the issue of the killing of Major Arthur Nicholson in his talks with Mr. Gromyko. The incident was followed by a meeting between senior military officers which Washington believed had produced a Soviet agreement not to permit a repetition.

But the Soviet Union later issued statements which appeared to justify the sentry's action and cast doubt on the supposed agreement. Washington responded angrily by expelling an assistant Soviet military attaché.

Although exchanges with Mr. Gromyko on the Nicholson case are expected to be sharp, Mr. Shultz has said he is ready to listen to suggestions on a time and place for a possible summit meeting between President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Mr. Reagan has made clear he is eager for a summit and recently eased his conditions for a meeting. Mr. Gorbachev is expected to travel to the United Nations in New York in the autumn.

Mr. Shultz wants to raise a wide range of topics in Tuesday's talks, hoping to begin what he calls a more constructive dialogue and reach agreements on some issues. Mr. Reagan, in his speech to the European Parliament at Strasbourg last week, said: "I have directed the secretary of state to engage with the Soviet Union on an extended agenda of problem-solving."

Among a number of steps to ease East-West tensions, Mr. Reagan proposed high-level contacts between U.S. and Soviet military leaders and a permanent military-to-military hotline.

## Berri hints at pressure to force Gemayel out of office

BEIRUT (R) — Shi'ite militia leader Nabih Berri said Monday it was time one side emerged the victor from Lebanon's 10-year-old civil war and suggested pressure might force President Amin Gemayel out of office.

Speaking as militia clashes raged for a third week along Beirut's "green line," and similar fighting continued in the south, Mr. Berri said now there was a big chance to bring about many changes.

"We have to arrive at one who wins," Mr. Berri told a press conference.

"There is a big chance now, especially for the people, to change many things in Lebanon... I am fighting for a new Lebanon and I think Syria is supposed to help us," he added.

The "Lebanese Forces" militia has suffered major setbacks at the hands of combined Progressive Socialist Party and Amal forces since it was taken over on March

12 by hardline leaders declaring opposition to Syrian influence in Lebanon and national reconciliation.

Mr. Berri, allied with PSP leader Walid Junblatt and leftist forces, charged Mr. Gemayel with involvement in the takeover and called him the "effective leader" of the mostly Christian "Lebanese Forces".

He said the Maronite Christian president had failed to dissociate himself from the hardliners. "I think Amin Gemayel is drawing away from any evolution of the (Christian-dominated) regime in Lebanon. He is playing a game," he added.

"My friend Walid Junblatt thinks Amin Gemayel has another chance. I am not sure."

Like Mr. Junblatt, Mr. Berri rejected dialogue with the "Lebanese Forces" militia, despite its change of leadership last week.

Mr. Junblatt Sunday called the militia leaders "a bunch of criminals" rejected talks and said Mr. Gemayel had a "last chance" to accept demands for a fairer share of power.

Mr. Berri said he did not want a new round of civil war. He suggested deployment of troops to stop the fighting in South Lebanon and Beirut, which Monday caused one of the worst disasters of the civil war (See page 2).

Mr. Berri said the Lebanese would no longer accept constitutional arrangements established at independence which gave Christians an allegedly disproportionate share of power.

"We have paid too big a price during this war. We cannot go back every-handed. This is the due of every Lebanese," he said.

Lebanese should unite to drive the pro-Israeli "South Lebanon Army" (SLA) from the south and a border security strip established by Israel, where 160,000 people still live under occupation," Mr. Berri added.

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U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz answers reporters' questions during a press conference he held in Aqaba Monday morning (Petra photo)

## Joint team returns from China, describes talks as highly fruitful

AMMAN (JT) — A joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation headed by Yasser Arafat returned to Amman Monday after a visit to China and talks in Peking during which Chinese leaders pledged support for joint moves by Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) for Middle East peace and endorsed the idea of an international conference on the region as a means to achieve a peace settlement.

Mr. Arafat told reporters upon arrival here that the delegation had "very successful and fruitful" talks with Chinese leaders.

"I obtained the Chinese leaders' support for the joint Jordanian-Palestinian move," Mr. Arafat added in an arrival statement.

He said the Chinese leaders also "expressed their readiness to provide support at all international levels for the staging of an international peace conference."

During his stay in Jordan Mr. Arafat said he will confer with His Majesty King Hussein and other Jordanian officials to discuss the outcome of weekend talks between the King and visiting U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

## Rifai, Arafat review results of Peking talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat Monday reviewed the outcome of talks the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation had with senior Chinese officials during a visit the delegation paid to Peking over the weekend. Mr. Rifai, who visited Mr. Arafat at the Guest Palace, and the PLO chairman also reviewed joint Jordan-PLO moves for Mideast peace in international as well as Arab levels.

The joint delegation included Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahab Al Majali and Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs Hazen Nusseibeh. They met with Premier Zhao Ziyang and senior leader Deng Xiaoping.

The visit was part of an effort to secure support from the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council for a proposal by Jordan and the PLO for the convening of an international conference for settling the Palestinian problem.

Mr. Majali also described the delegation's talks in Peking as successful.

"The Chinese leaders displayed deep understanding of Arab issues and appreciation of the Jordanian-Palestinian move, considering it as a step in the right direction," Mr. Majali said in a statement carried by the Jordanian News Agency, Petra.

Mr. Majali said the Chinese leaders expressed support and encouragement for the joint move and this, he said, "increases hopes and optimism that the move will receive favourable response from different world powers."

The Chinese leaders asked the delegation to convey greetings to King Hussein, Mr. Majali said.

During the visit, he said, "we felt the deep Chinese appreciation and support for PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat," and the delegation was deeply grateful for the hospitality accorded to its members during this visit. Mr. Majali said.

## Milhem due in Moscow to join Qaddoumi in talks

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — PLO Executive Committee member Mohammad Milhem is due to leave for Moscow Tuesday to join Farouk Qaddoumi, head of the PLO Foreign Department, for talks with the Soviet leaders on the latest developments in the Middle East.

In a statement to the Jordan Times on Monday, Mr. Milhem said the Palestinian delegation's visit to the Soviet Union is part of the PLO's ongoing contacts with Soviet leaders on the Palestinian problem. He did not elaborate.

Mr. Qaddoumi arrived in Moscow Sunday on a visit, which sources quoted by the Qatari News Agency (QNA) said was in response to an invitation from Soviet leaders for talks.

The sources described the talks as highly significant, especially that they come amid increased U.S. involvement in efforts for Mideast peace.

The sources told QNA in Tunis that Mr. Qaddoumi was expected to explain to the Soviet leaders the joint Jordanian-Palestinian move and peace efforts in the region that must take place within the framework of an international peace conference.

The sources added that Mr. Qaddoumi was expected to ask for "Soviet support to the PLO stance against the American and Israeli stand refusing to recognise the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

The sources expected Mr. Qaddoumi's talks in Moscow to result in "positive developments in relations between the Soviet Union and the PLO and cited the visit itself as an "indicator of an improved Soviet understanding of the Palestinian stand."

Aliens break loose from transit camp in Lagos

LAGOS (R) — Tens of thousands of illegal aliens ordered out of Nigeria broke loose from a transit camp Monday and headed for the Nigeria-Benin border, eyewitnesses said.

Riot police stood by as a convoy of about 400 trucks, buses and cars left the camp near Lagos airport, and a policeman said they had no instructions to stop them.

Five kilometres down the road, police who tried to block the convoy had to move their vehicle aside when the deportees refused to halt, chanting "we are going by road" and raising clenched fists as they rolled by.

The aliens, many of them Ghanaians, were taken to the Lagos camp last weekend, and were told they would be repatriated by sea.

A month ago, Nigeria told an estimated 700,000 illegal immigrants, about half of them Gha-

naians, to leave by May 10 or legalise their status in Africa's most populous state.

Land borders, closed for a year to stop smuggling, reopened just over a week ago to let them out, but closed again when the deadline expired, stranding thousands at frontier posts.

The military government ordered the tired, hungry and often penniless aliens back to Lagos and said it would send them home by sea. Two ships laid on by the government left for Ghana Sunday.

But an angry mood built up at the camp, with the deportees insisting on going home by road to avoid the extra costs of sea travel.

Eyewitnesses said there were more clashes at the transit camp Monday morning as immigrants threw bottles and stones and police countered with teargas.

Visible opposition to the papal visit meanwhile spread to the Hague from Utrecht.

Police detained two men for throwing a smoke bomb near the Pope's car as it approached the prime minister's office and some demonstrators chanted "Pope Go Home" as the motorcade swept by.

The prime minister did not mention Sunday's clash between police and anti-papal demonstrators in which six people were injured and 14 arrested.

In his exchange of statements with the Pope, the texts of which were released after their meeting, Mr. Lubbers traced the religious and social beliefs he said had derived from Christianity.

## Pope bears of Dutch Catholic opposition to Rome

THE HAGUE (R) — Pope John Paul, whose visit to the Netherlands provoked a street battle in Utrecht Sunday, was told by the country's prime minister Monday that some Dutch people were uneasy if not suspicious at the mention of the word Rome.

Ruud Lubbers, greeting the pontiff at his office, praised the leadership of the Roman Catholic Church in the Netherlands during the Nazi occupation of 1940-45, saying it had strengthened Catholics and non-Catholics alike.

But Mr. Lubbers, himself a Catholic, added that Rome now seemed a very long way from the Hague.

"Indeed, to be quite frank, simply the word Rome makes some people uneasy if not downright suspicious," Mr. Lubbers said in clear reference to the doctrinal differences which have arisen between the Holy See and liberal Catholics in the Netherlands.

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# Lebanese legal records destroyed in militia fire

BEIRUT (Agencies) — A rocket Monday hit Lebanon's central law courts complex on Beirut's "green line", starting a fire which destroyed all its legal records, security sources said.

"All files without exception have been burned. Citizens' rights have become ashes," Amin Nassar, president of the higher judicial council, told state-owned Beirut Radio.

The attack, followed by heavy shelling of areas just to the east of the courts, was described by Mr. Nassar as the biggest disaster of the civil war.

The courts, used for civil and criminal cases, are in an area held by militiamen of the "Lebanese Forces" facing Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) and Shite Amal militiamen on the main "museum crossing" between the capital's mostly Christian east and mainly Muslim west.

Along with five other crossings, it has been closed for most of the past two weeks by the shelling, which press reports say has killed more than 80 people and wounded some 450.

Minister of Justice Nabih Berri, who head the Amal movement,

condemned the attack on the courts as the biggest catastrophe of the recent fighting in the city.

"It was a direct hit," he told a news conference, adding that the rocket came from "an unknown source."

Mr. Berri accused the "Lebanese Forces" militia of provoking the recent shelling in Beirut by carrying out an armed uprising in March against President Amin Gemayel's alliance with Syria.

He accused the "Lebanese Forces" and the pro-Israeli "South Lebanon Army" (SLA) of obeying Israeli orders to harass villagers in South Lebanon into leaving their homes.

In Jbaa, one village mentioned by Mr. Berri, Reuters reporter Nazih Mustafa Monday saw shells landing periodically among the deserted streets. Residents said all but 900 of the villages original 15,000 inhabitants had fled.

The village is 12 kilometres south-east of SLA positions near the

town of Jezzine. One 60-year-old woman said: "Many, many families have left. We go to bed to the sound of shells and awaken to bursts of machine gun fire."

In Cairo, Egyptian Foreign Minister Esmat Abdel Meguid said Sunday Syria must change its policy towards Lebanon and stop inciting violence there.

"Syria must change its policy in Lebanon and cease to incite one sect against another and Lebanese Christians and Muslims must place national interests above all," he said in an interview with the mass circulation daily Al Akhbar.

"The elements who are wreaking havoc in Lebanon must cease to do so. Egypt's policy on Lebanon is well known and it remains: hands off Lebanon," he added.

Mr. Abdel Meguid's statement was the first direct reference by a top Egyptian official to Syria's role in Lebanon.

Damascus broke relations with Cairo after Egypt signed the 1979 separate peace treaty with Israel and relations between the two countries remained strained even after the death in 1981 of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.



OPEN DAY: Palestine National Council Speaker Sheikh Abdul Hamid Sa'eh (centre) Monday visits the United Nations Relief and Works Agency Vocational Training Centre in Wadi Seer (Petra photo)

## U.S. senator launches probe into CIA operations

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — A U.S. senator has confirmed the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) set up a secret anti-guerrilla programme in Lebanon last year but scrapped it when the plan backfired, the Washington Post reported Monday.

Senator Patrick Leahy, vice-chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, said he had launched an independent probe of the incident and a half-dozen other CIA operations.

He said he had not been notified about the plan. U.S. law requires the Reagan administration to notify the chairman and vice-chairmen of congressional intelligence committees before the CIA begins covert action.

The Post on Sunday quoted informed sources as saying that President Reagan last year approved a plan for the CIA to set up and train foreign anti-guerrilla squads to make pre-emptive strikes against groups planning attacks on U.S. targets.

But, the Post said, the plan was hastily abandoned when a Lebanese group went on an unauthorized mission, setting off a car bomb in Beirut on March 8 that killed more than 80 people and

injured 200. The administration has declined to confirm or deny the Post report. The State department Sunday said: "We do not undertake any operations which are inconsistent with the law."

Secretary of State George Shultz, asked about the reports Sunday while travelling in the Middle East, reiterated his strong stance against guerrillas but said he did not have enough details to comment.

"I also feel that at this stage actions will speak a lot louder than words," Mr. Shultz said. He did not elaborate.

Mr. Leahy told the Post he did not know about the plan until last month when he "found out about it on my own."

"Things have fallen between the cracks," Mr. Leahy said. "I don't want my side to get caught on a Nicaraguan-style operation."

Mr. Leahy was referring to a covert CIA operation to plant mines in Nicaraguan harbours last year. It sparked controversy when Senate committee members complained that CIA Director William Casey had not told them enough about the operation.

## U.S. jury scrutinising possible Israeli nuclear smuggling

NEW YORK (R) — An alleged effort to smuggle into Israel timing devices that could be used in nuclear weapons is under scrutiny by a Los Angeles grand jury, according to Newsweek magazine.

Newsweek's current edition said that if smuggling did occur and if it was linked to the Israeli government, Israel could lose all its U.S. aid under an amendment to this year's foreign aid bill.

"Legislation introduced this year by New York Representative Stephen Solarz and attached to the foreign aid bill would cut off funds to any country involved in violating U.S. export laws for the production of nuclear explosive devices," Newsweek reported in its periscope column. "If the foreign aid bill is enacted, the Solarz provision becomes law."

The magazine said that in response to an inquiry by the U.S. State Department, earlier this year, Israel said it was unconnected with any smuggling.

But American officials were assured that if any of the times reached Israel, they would not be used in nuclear weapons or sold to third countries, Newsweek said.

Israel is widely believed to possess nuclear weapons and a suspected U.S. publication said recently the Jewish state had sited nuclear-tipped missiles in the Negev desert and the occupied Golan Heights. U.S. State Department officials said they were not aware of such sitings.

Israel neither denies nor confirms it has nuclear weapons, as is the case with South Africa where the white minority regime had fought all international moves to verify reports.

## S. Arabia hopes for more F-15s — Sultan

RIYADH (R) — Saudi Arabia's Defence Minister Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz indicated Monday his country hoped to acquire more U.S. F-15 fighters, but would look for other arms sources if the sale did not come through.

Replying to reporters' questions on whether Washington had agreed to provide Riyadh with more F-15s, Prince Sultan said: "God willing, we will not find difficulties... if we find difficulty, that is another matter. The kingdom is committed to arms diversification and is willing to buy them from anywhere."

The minister was speaking after

a graduation ceremony of Saudi pilots from the King Faisal Airport College in Riyadh.

Saudi Arabia currently has 62 of the high-performance F-15 Eagles made by McDonnell Douglas.

The U.S. Defence Department said in November it was considering the sale of advanced weapons to Saudi Arabia, including more F-15s. But Washington temporarily froze major arms sales to the Middle East while it made a "security review" of the region and there has been no official development since.

## Diplomats end W. Sahara tour

RABAT (R) — A party of African, Asian and Latin American diplomats from 19 countries have ended a visit to the Western Sahara during which they inspected an outpost of the defensive lines built by Morocco to keep Polisario guerrillas at bay.

The ambassador of the Central African Republic, Claude Bernard Beloum, who is dean of the diplomatic corps in Rabat, said the three-day trip was a fact-finding tour to get first-hand information and report back to their respective governments.

The diplomats also visited the capital, La'youne, the religious town of Smara and Dahkla, in the southern part of the former Spanish colony.

It was the first time since 1976 that a party of diplomats agreed to travel to the disputed territory and Moroccan officials said their visit was a diplomatic victory for Rabat.

Sixty-one countries, including a majority of the 51 African states, have recognised the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) proclaimed by the Polisario.

## Israel switches WHO region

GENEVA (R) — Israel was Monday transferred to the European administrative region of the World Health Organisation (WHO) at its own request because Arab countries refused to cooperate with it on health matters.

Israel had previously belonged to WHO's Eastern Mediterranean region, but Arab states in the region had objected to sitting with Israeli delegates.

Soviet Vice-Minister of Health Yuri Isakov told the annual assembly here that Israel's problems were brought about by its policies in the Middle East.

But neither Mr. Isakov nor Arab delegates objected to the switch, and the assembly approved it without a vote. Israel has said the move is only temporary.

## Israeli police officer demoted for suspects' swimming party

TEL AVIV (AP) — A police officer has been demoted for allowing members of a Jewish terror ring to go to the beach on their way back to jail, newspapers reported Monday.

The affair came to light after one of the prisoners almost drowned during the swimming party.

Border Police Superintendent Meir Lavi was demoted by his commander Sunday after an inquiry into the preferential treatment of the suspected members of the underground terror ring by their police escorts, newspapers said.

Lavi also was fined half a month's pay and reprimanded for improper behavior, the papers said.

Police announced Lavi would be tried by a police administrative court for two incidents last week, one when he took the prisoners to lunch at a border police base last Tuesday and the second when he allowed them to go for a swim in the Mediterranean Sea last Thursday.

Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev was to decide Monday whether Lavi should also be dismissed from the police.

There has been severe criticism in Israel of the unprecedented privileges enjoyed by some of the 27 Jewish terrorists, who face charges including murder of Palestinians in a shooting spree in Hebron in 1983.

The prisoners have been allowed to blow up the Dome of the Rock Mosque and attempted murder of several West Bank Palestinian leaders in 1980.

The prisoners have been allowed to walk around the Jerusalem district court building almost undisturbed, meet freely with members of their families and receive food parcels and books.

Israeli media reported they also have been taken on picnics after court sessions.

## Cairo-London 'compromise' reported over release, deportation of 2 Britons

CAIRO (AP) — A compromise between Britain and Egypt has made possible the deportation of two Britons held for alleged involvement in a plot to kill a Libyan dissident leader living in Cairo, a diplomatic source said Monday.

One of the two men, Anthony Gill, 48, left on Sunday and was arrested on arrival in London and formally charged in a British case involving Libya.

A British Airways reservations officer in Cairo said the other Briton, Godfrey Shiner, 47, was booked on a B.A. flight for London Monday afternoon.

The Britons, along with two Maltese nationals, were arrested in Cairo last November on accusations they plotted to assassinate former Libyan Prime Minister Abdul Hamid Bakouh, a political opponent of Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi. Mr. Bakouh has lived in exile here since 1978.

Egypt ordered the deportation of all four last month. On April 29, however, Gill was prevented from leaving due to a last-minute hitch involving an Egyptian request for what a British diplomatic source called "certain assurances" from London.

On Monday, a diplomatic source who requested that his name and nationality be withheld told the Associated Press that Britain did not give the Egyptians the assurances they wanted but that the two sides reached a compromise.

"The Egyptian government wanted assurances that Britain would put the two Britons on trial on their return home," the source said. "This was not possible, because to do so would have prejudiced the British prosecution."

"Finally, an agreement was reached that satisfied the Egyptians but didn't prejudice the British position." He refused to elaborate on the compromise but said it made possible Gill's deportation to London on Sunday.

Gill remained in Egyptian custody up to his departure. Shiner was released on \$36,000 bail in February but had to remain in Egypt pending a decision in the case.

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## Kidnappers say Saudi consul will be released 'very soon'

BEIRUT (AP) — Saudi Arabian Consul Hussein Farash kidnapped 16 months ago will be released "very soon," according to a statement published in Beirut newspapers Monday.

The unsigned statement in the An Nahar and As Safir dailies said the freeing of Mr. Farash was "a signal" to Saudi Arabia "to stay away from hurting Muslims."

Police reported that an Indian embassy official, Madras Kutty, was seized Sunday by unidentified gunmen as he walked in west Beirut's Hamra Street. He was released unharmed two hours later.

Indian Charge d'Affaires Gurbachan S. Bhadia told the As-

sociated Press that Mr. Kutty, 35, was a non-diplomatic official at the embassy. "He was not mistreated," he added.

Mr. Bhadia said Mr. Kutty was picked up with four other people in the street. He said he believed the Indian was seized because of "mistaken identity." Mr. Bhadia added that "I think he was taken for some labour work."

Militants have been rounding up foreign labourers, including Sri Lankans and Filipinos, in west Beirut to force them to fill sandbags and build earthworks at gun positions along the green line.

Fighting has raged along the line, which splits mostly Christian

east Beirut from the mainly Muslim west side, for 16 days.

Mr. Farash was abducted on Jan. 17 last year in west Beirut's Raouche district on his way to work. Gunmen intercepted his limousine, shot his driver and beat up his bodyguard.

The typewritten statement said Mr. Farash was kidnapped to "warn the rulers of Saudi Arabia and the Gulf that their involvement in imperialist plots hostile to Islam would not spare them."

It added: "We inform you of our decision to release the Saudi consul very soon."

anisation claimed responsibility for kidnapping Mr. Farash.

The group is believed to be made up of Muslim fundamentalists loyal to Iran's Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Caller saying they represented the group claimed responsibility for a series of bombings against American, French and Israeli troops in Lebanon in 1983 that left more than 300 dead.

It also claimed it abducted five Americans and two Frenchmen who still are missing.

The kidnapping victims are: U.S. embassy political officer William Buckley, 56, kidnapped on March

16, 1984, Presbyterian Rev. Benjamin Weir, 60, kidnapped May 8, 1984, American University of Beirut librarian Peter Kilburn, 60, abducted Dec. 3, 1984, Roman Catholic priest Lawrence Jenco, 50, kidnapped Jan. 8 this year, chief Middle East correspondent of the Associated Press Terry A. Anderson, 37, kidnapped last March 16.

The two Frenchmen are Marcel Fontaine, 45, vice consul at the French embassy, and Marcel Carton, 62, protocol officer at the embassy. Both were kidnapped on March 22.

JORDAN TELEVISION	
Tel: 77111-19	
<b>MAIN CHANNEL</b>	
17:00	Cartoons
17:15	Children's programmes
17:30	Documentary
18:00	Silver Spoons
18:30	Local Programmes
19:00	Programme Review
19:30	News in Arabic
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabic Series
21:00	Programme Review
21:30	News in Arabic
22:00	News in Arabic
<b>FOREIGN CHANNEL</b>	
17:30	German Programme for Children
18:00	Molier
19:00	News in French
19:15	Varieties
19:30	News in Hebrew
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Tripple's Day
21:00	The last place on Earth
22:00	News in Arabic
22:15	Feature Film: The Return of Marcus Welby M.D.
<b>RADIO JORDAN</b>	
855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 99.0 KHz, SW 77411-19	
07:00	Light Music
07:30	Newsdesk
08:00	Morning Show
10:00	News Summary
10:05	Morning Show Contd.
11:00	Pop Session Contd.
12:00	News Summary
12:05	Pop Session Contd.
13:00	News Summary
13:05	Pop Session Contd.
14:00	News Bulletin
14:10	Instrumentals
14:15	Country Music
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:05	Instrumentals
16:30	Old Favourites
17:00	Science Report
17:30	Pop Session
18:00	News Summary
18:05	Top Twenty
19:00	Newsdesk
19:30	Date with a Star
20:00	Evening Show
21:00	News Summary
21:05	Evening Show Contd.
21:30	News Summary
22:00	Evening Show Contd.
23:00	News Summary
23:30	Evening Show Contd.
23:57	News Headlines
24:00	Close down

WHAT'S GOING ON	
TODAY'S EVENT	
EXHIBITIONS	
* A Jordanian-Russian stamp exhibition at the Royal Cultural Centre.	
* An exhibition of portraits by Aziz Ammouh at the British Council Centre.	
* An exhibition of works by Zaeza Shukry daily at the Petra Bank Art Gallery (except Fridays).	
* An exhibition of water colour and Chinese ink paintings by Adnan Yakhia at the Jordan Plastic Artists Association.	
CINEMA	
* "Boko l'autre rive" at 8.00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.	
VIDEO	
* "Ao rythme du temps" at 4.00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.	
COMEDY	
A play entitled "No Time for Fig Leaves" by the Amman Players Group at 8.00 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre.	
MUSEUMS	
Fakhre Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.	
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabot Al Qal'a (Circus Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Friday and official holidays). 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays.	
Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.	
CULTURAL CENTRES	
Royal Cultural Centre..... 6530267 American Centre..... 644371 American Centre Library..... 641520 British Council..... 6361478 French Cultural Centre..... 637059 Goethe Institute..... 641993 Soviet Cultural Centre..... 644203 Spanish Cultural Centre..... 620405 Turkish Cultural Centre..... 637777 Haya Arts Centre..... 645195 Husseini Youth City..... 6718176 Y.W.C.A..... 641793 Y.W.M.C.A..... 665231 Arabian Cultural Library..... 671111 University of Jordan Library..... 843555	
SERVICE CLUBS	
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn. 1.30 p.m. Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel. 7.30 p.m. Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn. 1.30 p.m. Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel. 2.00 p.m.	
CHURCHES	
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic): Jabot Amman, Tel. 624590. Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic): Jabot Luvibdeh, 637440. De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic): Jabot Hussein, 661757. Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox): Abadi, 623541. Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer): Jabot Amman, 625363. Armenian Catholic Church: Ashrafieh, 771331. Armenian Orthodox Church: Ashrafieh, 775261. Syrian Orthodox Church (Syrian Orthodox): Ashrafieh, 771751. Amman International Church (Interdenominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsani, 816534. Evangelical Lutheran Church: Jabot Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Smit), Tel. 811293.	
PRAYER TIMES	
04:04 ..... Fajr 05:38 ..... (Sunrise) Duha 12:32 ..... Dhuhur 16:13 ..... 'Asr 19:27 ..... Maghreb 20:59 ..... 'Isha	

# FOR THE TRAVELLER

## QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia Information department in the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (06) 532025, where it should always be verified.

### ARRIVALS:

10:30	Agaba (RJ)
10:30	Dubai (RJ)
10:45	Kuwait (RJ)
10:45	Jeddah (RJ)
10:45	Cairo (RJ)
10:55	Dhahran (RJ)
11:00	Dubai, Bahrain (RJ)
11:00	Muscat, Doha (RJ)
11:20	Beirut (RJ, MEA)
11:20	Cairo (MS)
11:25	Dhahran, Riyadh (SV)
11:45	Singapore, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
11:50	Larnaca, Damascus (RJ)
12:15	Doha (GF)
12:50	Moscow (SU)
13:00	Kuwait (RJ)
17:15	Baghdad (IA)
18:25	Athens (RJ)
18:30	Cairo (RJ)
18:50	New York, Vienna (RJ)
19:00	Amsterdam, Istanbul (KLM)
19:45	Rome, Damascus (AZ)
20:45	Tripoli (RJ)
21:15	Zurich, Larnaca (SR)
21:20	Athens (OA)
21:50	Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)
22:10	Baghdad (RJ)

### DEPARTURES:

08:00	Beirut (RJ, MEA)
08:15	Agaba (RJ)
12:15	Tripoli (RJ)
12:20	Cairo (MS)
12:30	Athens (RJ)
12:45	Geneva, Madrid (RJ)
12:50	Paris, London (RJ)
13:15	Vienna, New York (RJ)
13:15	Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)
13:20	Istanbul, Bucharest (RJ)
13:20	Frankfurt, Copenhagen (RJ)
14:00	Bahrain (GF)
14:20	Cairo (RJ)
15:20	Moscow (SU)
16:40	Kuwait (RJ)
18:15	Baghdad (IA)
20:30	Kuwait (RJ)
21:20	Baghdad (RJ)
21:50	Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)
22:45	Cairo (RJ)
23:00	Bangkok (RJ)

## MARITIME TRAFFIC

Regular line ships docking at Agaba port:

- Wakaji Kurnaru
- Pacific Transporter
- Kairo
- Amman Bek
- Angole N
- Nikolay Vilkov

Amin Kawar and Soes Company, Tel: 622324 (six lines) at your service.

## MONEY EXCHANGE

### Monday rates

Local sell/buy rates in fils

Belgian franc	65f	65.5
Dutch guilder	115.6f	116.5
Egyptian piastre	288f	292
French franc	42.8f	43.1
Irani dinar	403.6f	411
Italian lire (for 100)	20.4f	20.7
Japanese yen (for 100)	160f	161.5
Kuwaiti dinar	1332.3f	1340
Lebanese lira	23.8f	24.6
Omani rial	1160f	1168.1
Qatari riyal	110.4f	111.3
Saudi riyal	111.5f	112.4
Swedish crown	44.8f	45.2
Swiss franc	154.9f	156.1
Syrian lira	36.1f	37
UAE dirham	109.3f	110.3
U.K. sterling pound	50f	50.6
U.S. dollar	402.5f	405
W. German mark	130.6f	131.6

## WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be partly cloudy to cloudy, with scattered showers and winds will be northwesterly moderate to fresh. In Agaba, it will be partly cloudy, with chances for scattered showers. Winds will be northerly moderate and sea calm.

Amman	12 / 22
Agaba	19 / 28
Deserts	15 / 26
UAE	18 / 28
Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 22, Agaba 26.	
Humidity readings: Amman 50 per cent, Agaba 52 per cent.	



## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Ra'd visits agricultural company

AMMAN (Petra) — His Highness Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, the Chief Chamberlain, Monday visited the Jordanian Company for the Marketing and Processing of Agricultural Products where he conferred with the company's chairman Mr. Marwan Dudin. The two discussed the company's efforts to export and market the company's products, especially tomato paste.

## Muasher discusses trade ties with Iraq

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Trade, Industry and Supply, Raja' Muasher Monday met with Iraqi Ambassador to Amman Ibrahim Sultan. During their meeting, the minister and the ambassador discussed trade and economy ties between the two countries as well as means to bolster and develop the existing cooperation between Jordan and Iraq.

## Nsour receives French, Omani envoys

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Planning Abdulla Nsour Monday received French Ambassador to Amman Jacques De Sedouy and Omani Ambassador to Amman Abdullah Said Abdullah in separate meetings. Both meetings came on the occasion of the two ambassadors ending their term of office in Jordan.

## Arab experts to discuss software today

AMMAN (Petra) — The meetings of the Arab Committee on the use of Arabic letters in computers will start Tuesday in Damascus. The meetings will be attended by representatives of the Arab Organisation for Standardisation and Metrology (ASMO), the Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (ALESCO), the Arab Telecommunication Union (ATU) and the European Computer Manufacturers Association (ECMA).

## Fire committee opens insurance talks

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Insurance Union Fire Committee opened a meeting in Amman Monday to discuss the application of a unified Arab agreement on fire insurance and preparations for a unified Arab insurance system against burglaries during fire. Delegates from Jordan, Syria, Tunisia, Algeria, Kuwait, Libya, Morocco, Qatar, North and South Yemen are taking part in the three-day meeting. The delegates will also discuss ways of handling insurance against fires resulting from earthquakes, storms and ways of protecting property against fire.

## Lawyers to take 6-week summer break

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordanian lawyers will enjoy a six-week summer leave between July 15 and August 31, according to a decision taken by Minister of Justice Riyadh Shaka'a. The decision, which was circulated to regular courts in the country, is in response to a request made by the Jordanian Bar Association.

## Secretaries celebrate their day

AMMAN (J.T.) — Arab and foreign diplomatic corps and their secretaries Sunday gathered at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel to celebrate International Secretaries Day. The hotel's administration distributed tokens and prizes and awards to the secretaries. A beauty specialist from Paris lectured on the importance of beauty products and distributed cosmetics to the secretaries.

## Art exhibition postponed

AMMAN (Petra) — A plastic art exhibition by artist Mohammad Rafiq Laham, the acting director general of the Tourism Authority, which was scheduled to start Tuesday at the Royal Cultural Centre has been postponed indefinitely.



ACTIVITIES DAY — Her Highness Princess Sarvath Monday presents prizes to children taking part in a festival and activities day organised by the Young Women's Muslim Association and local societies for the handicapped. (Petra photo)

## Husseini, Dutch official review cooperation in postal affairs

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Communications Mohyeddin Al Hussein conferred in his office Monday with visiting director of postal, cable and telephone services in Holland. They made a comprehensive review of cooperation between the two countries in communications and also discussed the development of postal and telecommunications services in Jordan.

The Dutch visitor expressed his country's readiness to cooperate with Jordan in postal and telephone services and the exchange of expertise in this field.

The meeting was attended by the under secretary of the Ministry of Communications, the director general of the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) and the director of the Post Office Savings Fund.

Later, official talks were held between the visiting Dutch official and the under secretary of the ministry of communications. The two sides reviewed cooperation between the two countries and decided on practical steps to be taken to speed up the dispatch of mail.

They also agreed to prepare a detailed programme for the exchange of expertise on a regular basis and to offer training courses in Holland to Jordanians. They agreed to exchange views on issuing postage stamps for both countries and to hold exhibitions of Jordanian and Dutch stamps in Jordan and Holland. The Dutch official arrived in Amman Sunday on a visit expected to last several days.

## Seminar tackles link between Arab public, scientific research

AMMAN (Petra) — A seminar on preparing Arab citizens for science and scientific research was opened in Amman Monday. A total of 15 working papers are to be reviewed during the four-day seminar which was organised jointly by the Arab Unity Studies Centre and the Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation.

Addressing the opening session, the foundation's chairman Mr. Abdul Majid Shoman reviewed the development of the foundation over the past five years and its activities to support Arab scientific research in various fields and also pure and applied sciences.

He said that the foundation started its operations by opening a public library in Amman to enrich local citizens' knowledge by providing books, references and scientific periodicals.

The foundation has assigned 10 annual prizes each worth JD 3,000 and a certificate of recognition for those who produce original scientific work and those who show creativeness in scientific fields.

This seminar, he said, is designed to identify the social, economic and educational obstacles which impede Arab researchers' work in various scientific fields with the purpose of overcoming these obstacles.

Another speaker at the opening session was Dr. Kheiraddin Hassib, director of the studies centre, who outlined the achievements of his centre over the past eight years.

Through seminars and studies the centre tries by every means to help the Arab nation to achieve progress, Dr. Hassib said.

The participants will discuss the role of science in development in the Arab World the role of institutions in promoting scientific research and other related topics.

Presidents of the Jordanian universities and some of their staff members and intellectuals are taking part in the seminar.

## Ministry receives six bids for radio transmission project

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Public Works Mahmoud Af Hawamdeh Monday announced that the ministry has received financial and technical bids from six specialised world companies for the execution of a radio transmission project. If it is awarded, the JD 15 million tender will be carried out with the participation of local contractors who will construct the civil works part of the tender.

The projects include setting up a new transmission station in Qasr Al Kharranah to cover Saudi Arabia, some Gulf States and some areas in Pakistan, Europe, Africa and Canada. It also entails erecting microwave equipment between the studios of Radio Jordan in Amman and the new station, in addition to improving the transmission station in Ajloun.

Also Monday Mr. Hawamdeh met with British Ambassador to Amman Arthur John Coles. During their meeting, they discussed cooperation between Britain and Jordan in the fields of technical expertise.

and also for textile workers operating looms. The exposure to noise does not need to be on a daily basis for the effects to be damaging.

Studies have been made on the relationship between the character of noise, level of noise, numbers of hours per day of exposure and the number of years that workers in various occupations have been exposed to noise on the job.

Moreover, various medical studies also proved that noise, pollution causes psychological and emotional stress which is difficult to measure. Noise pollution can bring on the typical stress reactions as a result of change in critical, hormone level, involuntary muscle contraction, increased irritability and fatigue, high blood pressure, heart disease and neurotic tendencies.

Noise control methods

Noise control measures are applied within the work area in most of the industrialised countries. The simplest way to avoid the ill effect of noise is to block the reception of unwanted sound by wearing ear plugs. At busy airports ground crew wear ear muffs as protection from the noise of jets.

Another method used to minimise the effect of noise is to use sound absorbing or sound proofing materials immediately surrounding the noise-producing source or in construction.

There are more direct solutions to the noise problem which involve preventing or abating noise at the source. Mr. Al Hassan said. Such solutions, he continued, include redesigning the vehicle engines to make them quieter, installing mufflers in existing engines and redesigning machinery for tyre treads. However, these techniques are not utilised in most of the industrialised countries because they are too expensive.

It is important to emphasise that the only remedy for the problem of community noise pollution is to issue legislations which make engineering solutions to the noise problem mandatory. Mr. Al Hassan concluded.

## Ports Corporation awards \$20m oil terminal tender

By Sa'ad G. Hattar  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Aqaba-based Jordanian Ports Corporation is in the process of setting up a special terminal for loading and discharging crude oil. The pier, expected to cost \$20,750,000, is scheduled to be operational within two months, Ports Corporation Director General Mardi Qatameen said Monday.

In a telephone interview with the Jordan Times, Mr. Qatameen said that the tender for constructing and running the terminal was secured by an internationally well-known company, Sosema Matex, out of five bids submitted by international and local companies.

Mr. Qatameen said the cost of the terminal would be paid gradually by allocating an agreed percentage from the export fees. This percentage would be paid to the operating company for a two-year duration, he added.

Speaking of the terminal, Mr. Qatameen said that it consists of a

tankers. However, when the terminal is operational these trucks will discharge their loads on board the fuel tanker and then the terminal will load fuel tankers automatically.

Mr. Qatameen said that the consortium which secured the tender is expected to export between seven and ten thousand tons of fuel and fuel derivatives per day for the coming two years.

A Brazilian company earlier signed a contract with a local company to transport Iraqi crude oil through Jordan to be exported to Brazil via Aqaba port. Brazil in return would export 100,000 Brazilian-made Volkswagen cars to Iraq as provided for in a barter agreement signed between the two countries.

A source at the Jordan National Shipping Lines (JNSL) Company told the Jordan Times that the JNSL submitted a bid to run the terminal, but did not secure the tender. The source said that it was probably due to differentials in the price of bids.

## Police director stresses need for security in tourism sector

AMMAN (J.T.) — Amman Police Director Brigadier Ghazi Jarrar Monday emphasised the role of the Public Security Department in boosting national tourism and he also promised to maintain the existing atmosphere of stability.

Brig. Jarrar, speaking at a lecture he delivered to the Jordanian Hoteliers Club, added that police personnel are keen to promote the hotel business in the Kingdom. He said that local hotels, in return, are requested to provide tourists with security and peace.

Brig. Jarrar pointed out that Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, has security measures which give passengers a relaxing atmosphere from the moment they board until they reach their destination.

He outlined several proposals which he suggested the hotel industry should take into consideration. He said hotels should develop the abilities of Jordanian employees in the hotel sector to reach international standards in their fields and he proposed that hotels set up a centre for studies, research and statistics related to tourism.

## Arab education centre calls for continued U.N. assistance

AMMAN (Petra) — Participants in the meeting of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) regional centre for education in Arab countries have recommended that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UNESCO continue their financial and technical support to the centre in order to give it an international dimension, to provide it with scientific experience and to confirm its contributions to the needs of Arab countries.

The three-day meeting, which concluded here Monday, stressed the importance of the centre and emphasised that the centre should continue with its projects and its cooperation and coordination with the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation (ALESCO).

The conferees also called for strengthening cooperation between the centre and the Arab education office for the Gulf states and for developing the centre's capabilities to enable it achieve its goals effectively.

They also said that the centre should, in its future programmes and activities, diversify its training courses to meet the real and pressing needs of the Arab World.

## Naour to build new cemetery, school and clinic, mayor says

AMMAN (Petra) — Naour Mayor Khalaf Al Hammud Monday announced that 27 dunums and 942 metres of state property has been allocated to establish an Islamic cemetery in Naour.

Mr. Hammud also announced that a team from the Ministry of Education has surveyed the area

in order to establish a modern school on six dunums. The school will offer educational services to Wafsi Al Tal area in Naour, he added. The mayor also said that a modern health centre is currently under construction, which the Ministry of Health is financing at an estimated cost of JD 170,000.

## Shultz leaves after talks in Aqaba

(Continued from page 1)

thing. Other PLO officials echoed the same feeling.

Mr. Khalaf was quoted as saying an immediate declaration of a confederation would go against decisions taken by the PNC and that it would be a mistake for the PLO to go along with any such move.

He said the announcement of a confederation would mean the formation of a Jordanian-Palestinian government.

"I am convinced that it is this confederal government which will carry out negotiations over the head of the PLO," he said.

Mr. Khalaf stressed that such a confederation was only possible after negotiations were concluded for the setting up of an independent Palestinian state in land now occupied by Israel, which could then be confederated with Jordan.

On the flight to Vienna, where he is to meet with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on Tuesday, Mr. Shultz said that he had detected "a genuine sense of movement" in all three countries he visited — Israel, Egypt and Jordan.

Ending his four-day trip on an upbeat note, Mr. Shultz said "the main thing I am taking away from Israel, Egypt and Jordan is the

genuine sense of movement... a pretty widespread desire to see things move forward," the Associated Press said in a dispatch from Vienna.

He said he was "encouraged by this brief swivel around" and that the process would continue when King Hussein visits Washington.

Mr. Shultz's assistant Richard Murphy left Aqaba Monday for Israel and where he is expected to hold talks with leaders there. No details on his planned talks were immediately reported.

Egypt's Middle East News Agency said "We are going to continue our contacts with Palestine National Council members as long as they are not identified as PLO council members," the AP quoted a senior unnamed U.S. official as saying in Aqaba Sunday night.

Mr. Murphy, who briefed reporters Sunday night, was quoted as saying however, "No conclusions have been reached or any decisions taken" during talks with the King.

Meanwhile in Rome, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir Monday stressed Israel's refusal to join negotiations on the Middle East with any Arab delegation which included members of the PLO. He was holding a second round of talks with Italian Foreign

Minister Giulio Andreotti after arriving in Rome Saturday for a two-day visit.

Mr. Andreotti told Mr. Shamir Sunday that it would be "a grave error" to ignore recent Arab signs of a willingness to negotiate.

Italian officials said that in Monday's talks Mr. Andreotti told Mr. Shamir: "In the face of the dispersion and the tragedies of the Palestinians, we feel the same emotion that we felt and still feel wherever the Jewish people have been maltreated and abused in their hopes for equality and justice." The Israeli foreign minister later left on a flight for Tel Aviv.

The King held a two-hour meeting with Mr. Shultz Monday morning during which they discussed efforts aimed at achieving Middle East peace. Following the talks, Mr. Shultz was whisked off to the airport after giving his press conference.

In a brief statement to reporters at Aqaba airport, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, who saw Mr. Shultz off, said the talks were "fruitful, friendly, frank and useful. We were able to identify problems and areas of agreement."

He said: "there are steps expected to be taken after discussions with all parties involved." He did not elaborate.

## Increasing level of noise pollution could pose health hazards

By Olga Mikhail  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — "Amman is noisier than Germany," according to a West German expert on pollution who made this statement during a conference on pollution held in Jordan.

Despite the fact that Jordan is not yet facing a noise pollution problem on a very large scale, noise as a pollutant does exist in the downtown area and inside the factories where workers may be exposed to high-level noise which might affect their hearing ability after a period of time.

Recently, many environmental protection agencies in Jordan have become increasingly alert to the problem of noise pollution and its potential dangers, taking into account that there is no law governing labour protection against both physiological and psychological damage as a result of prolonged exposure to high level noise.

As part of its concern about pollution, the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) has planned a survey in cooperation with the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment in order to study noise pollution inside factories and the effect of noise on workers. "The RSS hopes to set up national standard for noise pollution in Jordan," Mr. Ayman Al Hassan, project manager at the RSS chemical department, told the Jordan Times.

## Noise in streets, factories

Like other pollutants, noise is often concentrated in areas where there is a high population. In Amman, and especially in the downtown area, noise pollution is acute on streets where heavy traffic is a major source of noise.

Jackhammers, riveters, equipment at construction sites, street repairs, store front loudspeakers and many other sources also add to the overall noise level of the streets.

Inside plants and factories, noise is considered a very serious pollutant. Workers who operate a very noisy machine day after day can expect to suffer some permanent damage to their hearing if they are exposed to these high noise levels for a number of years.

Unlike water and air pollution, noise does not alter or damage the environment physically or chemically, but is considered a pollutant when it is present in sufficient quantities and intensities to cause psychological stress and physiological damage to people in the environment.

The downtown area of Amman is situated on steep, walled valley surrounded by seven hills, creating a narrow channel in between. With the vast increase in the number of motor vehicles in Amman and due to temperature inversions, air pollutants are trapped in the valley, thus preventing the natural ventilation and dispersal of pollutants.



Narrow, busy streets in downtown Amman have high noise levels due to the channel effect caused by the surrounding hills (J.T. file photo)

## Problems in downtown Amman

Moreover bus stops, car and bus parking and heavy traffic are contributing to the increase of both air and noise pollution in the downtown area. "For a long time people living down town and in the surrounding areas have been complaining about emissions and noise pollution," Mr. Al Hassan explained. "As a result, the RSS recommended to the Ministry of Municipal, Rural Affairs and the Environment that the downtown area should be restricted to pedestrians only," he added.

Another aspect of the pollution down town is the effect of pollutants on cultural and historical places in the city. Mr. Al Hassan explained that the Roman amphitheatre is threatened by erosion as a result of continuous exposure to air pollutants.

Mr. Al Hassan went on to say that noise pollution inside factories is a very important issue which should be tackled on a national level. "Within our three year agreement with the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) in Canada, we hope to come out with national standards for noise pollution to be adopted in factories, hospitals, schools and kindergartens," he added.

Moreover, the RSS is concerned about the problem of air pollution inside the factories and the effect of air pollutants on the working atmosphere and labour health. "Studying all these considerations will help society to set up national standards for air and noise pollutants within working areas," Mr. Al Hassan explained.

## Health hazards

With the absence of national standards and laws protecting workers using heavy machines, noise pollution at present is creating a serious health hazard in Jordan by affecting both the physiological and psychological conditions of the workers which in turn affects the production level of factories. Various surveys and studies have shown that deafness has long been considered an occupational disease or hazard for printers who operate large presses



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# Projecting U.S. force in the Mideast

By John C. Ausland

OSLO — Driving south of Tampa, Florida, you may chance upon MacDill Air Force Base. Not far inside the entrance is a large concrete building that looks like a warehouse. In it are 800 people preparing for what could be America's next war.

These men and women work for the U.S. Central Command, established in 1983 to replace the Rapid Deployment Force. The command's uninformative name is symptomatic of the ambiguities it faces. Although General Robert C. Kingston, the commander, is responsible for the conduct of any U.S. military operation in the area from Egypt to Pakistan, no government in that region is prepared to provide him a home.

The formation of the Central Command is an important symbol of the change that has taken place

in the U.S. attitude toward the Middle East, and particularly toward the use of force in the Gulf area.

This is illustrated by a policy guideline statement that the State Department sent to the Pentagon in 1969. At that time, the British were withdrawing from the Gulf region and looking to the United States to play a larger role.

Since the United States was engaged in a war in Vietnam, it had little military power to devote to a Gulf contingency. Therefore, said the State Department directive, "The U.S. will meet the threat of expanded Soviet influence by various means, but primarily by helping to encourage the forces of independence and modernisation in the countries of the region itself." This meant, above all, Saudi Arabia and Iran.

All this changed after the revolution in Iran and the Soviet inv-

asion of Afghanistan. Alarmed at the threat to oil fields around the Gulf, President Jimmy Carter in 1980 made his now famous commitment to use force if necessary to defend U.S. interests in that region. The problem was that the Pentagon had little capability to deploy ground forces and land-based air forces to the Gulf area.

In developing such forces, the first question that had to be answered was what contingencies U.S. forces must be able to meet. In public, emphasis was placed on an alleged Soviet threat to the Gulf; the public emphasis now is on a possible Soviet-supported takeover by Iranian Communists when the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini dies. But a more likely use of U.S. forces is thought to be the defence of one of the many fragile regimes in the Gulf area.

The Central Command has at its disposal nearly six army and Mar-

ine divisions, more than 500 air force fighters and bombers, three navy carrier battle groups, and one surface action group (based on a battleship).

The difficult question is how these forces would get to their destination and how they would be sustained. The challenges include these:

Getting the forces to the Gulf area. Although the Pentagon is increasing its sea and airlift capabilities, it would take weeks, even months, to get substantial ground forces to the Gulf. The Pentagon's answer is to preposition equipment and supplies in the area; this ambitious programme is far from complete.

Obtaining the use of bases for aircraft en route to the Gulf. The Pentagon experience in gaining the use of North Atlantic Treaty Organisation bases in connection with airlifts to Israel is not en-

ouraging; it reflects a general reluctance by other NATO members to grant the use of facilities in connection with problems in non-NATO countries. Thus, the use of facilities on the Azores could be crucial in a Gulf crisis, but it is uncertain that Portugal, a NATO member, would cooperate. The Pentagon is trying to develop alternate bases in Africa, including Morocco.

Obtaining the use of bases in the Gulf area. The Pentagon is spending large sums to develop bases in the Indian Ocean area. Key is the base on the island of Diego Garcia. But while it is useful as a logistical base, it is thousands of miles from the Gulf. More useful as an operational base would be the Omani island of Masirah, on which a huge amount of U.S.-financed construction activity is under way. Other bases are being

developed in Kenya, Somalia and Egypt, as well as in eastern Turkey.

Training and equipping American forces to fight in the Gulf area. The combination of mountains and desert poses serious operational problems. The Central Command is trying to provide suitable equipment for its forces, but this takes time. It is also conducting exercises in its area of responsibility and in the United States, in alternate years. Another "Bright Star" exercise, like the one in 1983 involving Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman, is due this fall.

There appears to be growing skepticism in Congress about the Gulf commitment now that some of the larger bills are starting to come in. It may be a bit late to think about this — International Herald Tribune.

## Outspokenness can harm

**SALAH KHALAF** is an outspoken Palestinian leader who takes maximum advantage of the peace of his residence in Tunis and Kuwait to say what he wants. This is fine, except that his outspokenness can be very harmful at times.

We do not know whether harm was intended yesterday when Mr. Khalaf gave an interview to Reuters in Tunis to talk about the latest developments on the Palestinian problem and ended up charging that Jordan was ready to declare a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation whose government would negotiate an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories. But his remarks certainly sounded offensive and threatening — and we strongly reject them. This is not to say that what Mr. Khalaf said in the interview was correct and sound: His colleagues in the PLO stated frankly and insisted that he had never heard about such a Jordanian intention before.

Abu Iyad gave another controversial statement in Kuwait recently, but the PLO went out of its way then to clarify and straighten it. In that statement, Mr. Khalaf was quoted as saying that he was ready to discuss the cancellation of the Feb. 11 accord between Jordan and the PLO if the "democratic alliance" could convince him of the feasibility of such an approach. Fortunately the PLO leadership disavowed such a course and clarified the whole situation satisfactorily on the spot.

Mr. Khalaf should know that Jordan has always stood and will continue to stand by its principled position that no settlement to the Palestinian problem is possible without the full and active participation of the PLO. What then is he trying to do by giving statements, left, right and centre, contrary to what he should know or already knows?

Luckily, Abu Iyad's views do not always represent those of the majority of Palestinians. The Jordanian and Palestinian people now know what they want and have worked so very hard to reach an honest and fair agreement for their future as represented by the Feb. 11 accord. Nobody can tell us the course is wrong, because it is not and the alternatives are virtually non-existent for now. We call upon Mr. Khalaf to keep these facts of life in mind and avoid unnecessary outspokenness when he can.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Seeking Mideast peace

KING HUSSEIN opened talks in Aqaba Sunday with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on the Middle East issue and the Palestine problem. The importance of these talks stems from the fact that they are taking place on the common understanding that any solution of the Middle East issue cannot be found unless the core of this issue has been solved.

Jordan has been stressing all along that Palestinian rights in their homeland lie at the basis of this issue and we know that the American administration realises this fact after 37 years of the displacement of the Palestinians from their homes and following 18 years of Israeli occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. These eventful years have been enough for all members of the international community to understand the realities about the situation in the region.

The United States and other nations are well aware of Israel's settlement policy and its drive to evict the Arab population and Judaize their land. The United States also realises that the Jordanians and Palestinians have extended a hand of peace and that it is up to the Israelis to seize this opportunity, and the Americans to help them arrive at a settlement with the Arab nation.

#### Al Dustour: Arabs losing Africa

ZAIRE PRESIDENT Mobutu Sese Seko's arrival in Israel for a visit saves Israel the trouble of spreading further propaganda in Africa to regain a foothold there. Israel has been doing that for years in the hope of regaining as many friends as possible among the African nations.

Mobutu's Zaire has been among the first countries in Africa to restore diplomatic relations with Israel and to increase the volume of trade and political cooperation with the Zionist state. Zaire along with several other African countries have been encouraged to do that by Western countries, still maintains good relations with many African countries, missing yet these relations are not being bolstered and the Africans are gradually changing heart.

The Africans witness the Arab nation as divided as ever and all the Arabs involved in internal disputes and differences. Israeli infiltration into Africa has not come about because Israel is clever enough but rather as the Arabs are not doing enough to gain friends and maintain their friendship. If the present state of affairs continues, the African nations would, one by one, turn to Israel and its allies in the West. Mobutu's visit to Israel scores a success for Israeli diplomacy and another failure for the Arabs.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: What U.S. intentions?

IT IS premature to know exactly the intentions of the United States towards the coming peace process. Though it is clear Washington is showing interest in peace by sending its Secretary of State George Shultz to the region, yet it continues to adhere to its old and traditional policies of alliance with Israel regardless of what this alliance could lead to.

Shultz's recent statements in Israel and Egypt focused on heaping praise on the Camp David accords describing them as the basis for any final settlement. But this contradicts the aims and objectives of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement reached in Amman on Feb. 11.

The Amman agreement is clearly designed to achieve a comprehensive peace, not a mere treaty between two parties. What is required is not bilateral treaties but rather a comprehensive peace that can guarantee the rights of the Palestinian people in their homeland. What the United States is required to do now is to recognise the rights of the Palestinian people in their homeland and to self-determination.

It is not enough to give guarantees to Israel for continued existence in this region but Washington ought to offer rights and guarantees for the Palestinians, who were driven out from their homeland, and the U.S. should realise that without these rights there can be no real peace.

## Ulster will vote, but who will take note?

THE NORTHERN Irish vote on a different date, by a different electoral method, and with much more enthusiasm, than their fellow-citizens on the mainland of the United Kingdom. About 65 per cent of Ulster's 1m electors will probably go to the polls on May 15, to elect 566 members to the province's 26 district councils.

The issue at stake is not power in the districts; indeed, under direct rule from Westminster, the councils have practically no powers. But the parties that do well will claim accurately to represent opinion in the two communities — Protestant and Roman Catholic — of the province, and will convey that opinion to the prime ministers of Great Britain and the Irish Republic, who are due to meet in the summer to discuss the future of Ulster. They may, cynics suspect, put little weight on the views of those whose faces they discuss.

The province's communities vote in the same booths, but on separate issues. Cross-voting is lamentably rare. The Alliance party bravely refuses to be sectarian. At the 1977 local elections it got almost 15 per cent of the poll, in 1981 under 9 per cent. Its 100-odd candidates seem likely to get even less this time, particularly since the doughty old socialist, Mr. Paddy Devlin, is launching a would-be non-sectarian, Belfast

version of the Labour party, with half a dozen candidates. It will probably wipe out the alliance's working-class vote in the city.

### The big orange

The big battalions are fighting for the Protestant 60 per cent of the electorate. Leave out some small local factions: the rivals are the old-established Official Unionists (OUP) led by Mr. James Moynihan, and the dynamic upstarts of the Democratic Unionist party (DUP), led by Mr. Ian Paisley. At the elections for the European parliament in 1979 Mr. Paisley swept the board, with 30 per cent of the province's votes; Mr. John Taylor of the OUP got 22 per cent. But that was more a protestant plebiscite than a political contest. The figures to watch this time are those of the 1981 local elections, when the DUP got 26.6 per cent of the vote, the OUP 26.5 per cent.

Whichever unionist party comes top this time will claim to speak for Protestant Ulster. They are using identical strategies and peculiar tactics. Both parties claim to be the biggest enemy of the Irish Republican Army (IRA). Both have claimed that the Anglo-Irish talks are being exploited, through the British foreign

office as agents of American imperialism, in order to bring a united Ireland into NATO. Mr. Paisley and Mr. Moynihan have documents to "prove" this fantastic contention (originally invented, it seems, by Mr. Enoch Powell). Whether the stolid voters of the grassy countryside will be turned on by such trivialities remains to be seen.

Much more important is the placing of candidates so as to waste no votes under the Irish system of proportional representation. The DUP put up too many in 1981: this time it has around 220, the OUP around 250, so a higher proportion of DUP candidates will probably be elected. Either way, Mr. Paisley will no doubt continue to claim to speak for Ulster. The prime ministers' jobs will be slightly easier if it looks as if he doesn't.

### Bullets or ballots

On the Catholic side the rivalry is more bitter still, for shares of the 40 per cent of voters who want Irish national unification. At the 1981 local elections Mr. John Hume's Social Democratic and Labour party (SDLP) got 17.5 per cent of the first preference votes cast (down from 20.6 per cent in 1977).

It was opposed by more, ex-

reme candidates, but they were fragmented, and the IRA and its political front, Sinn Fein, was urging abstention. But in 1982 Sinn Fein (SF) decided to fight through the ballot box as well as with its Armalite rifles. At the European elections last year, Mr. Hume got 151,000 votes while Mr. Danny Morrison of SF got 91,000. This is another province-wide test of strength between the militants of SF and the anti-murder nationalists of the SDLP.

The SDLP's problem is that its struggle has got nowhere by constitutional means. Mr. Hume inspired the New Ireland Forum, which tied all the elected parties of the Irish Republic to non-violent change. But the British prime minister has said she thinks not much of that. So the SDLP, with its 170 candidates, is a party of hope but little of that and not much else.

Sinn Fein, though, has worse problems for its 80 candidates standing in 18 districts. However strong their belief in Irish nationalism, most Catholics detest murder and think SF is tainted with it. The party had hoped that several small ultra-nationalist organisations would adopt its local base in many areas. But even the old-fashioned Irish Independence party (IIP), with its base in Mr. Hume's home-town of

Derry, has kept out of SF's clutches and is putting up 35 candidates.

On top of that, the ultra-militants of SF are strongly objecting to the diversion of money to the election battle, when it could as well be used to buy guns. A well-publicised struggle has broken out within the "army council" of the IRA, with accusations of betrayal, expulsions and the usual gangsters' threats of discipline by murder. SF's leading personalities — Mr. Gerry Adams, M.P., Mr. Danny Morrison and Mr. Martin McGuinness — are not candidates, and may be distancing themselves from a possible SF debacle. Peaceful people all over Ireland — not to mention in the British government's Northern Ireland Office — are hoping for just that.

All comparisons with the past are made uncertain, since these elections will be fought under new rules that will compel voters fully to identify themselves before getting a ballot paper. The old Irish tradition of "personation" is in danger. This provision was brought in to frustrate Sinn Fein, which had raised electoral cheating to a higher plane, backing its manipulation of polling stations with two-way radios, pistols, and other modern aids. The no-cheating rules will cost all parties



some votes in some places. In particular, the OUP, as main beneficiaries of the goodwill of the Orange Order, the once-secret society which is Ulster's Protestant conscience, could suffer a serious drop in votes as a result. At least that will be a new problem for the psephologists after May 15 — The Economist.



## Greece's June elections expected to be close

By Neocosmos Tzallas

Reuter

ATHENS — Middle-of-the-road voters could hold the key in the Greek general election next month which pits the ruling Socialists, eager for a second term, against opposition Conservatives.

Commentators on right and left predict a close race, with victory for either of the two major parties dependent on the sympathies of the centrist voting bloc wooed by both.

The poll will climax months of tension since March 9 when Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu refused to back pro-Western Constantine Karamanlis for his second term as president. Parliament voted in a successor but conservatives refused to recognise the election as valid.

Mr. Papandreu, leader of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), has governed for almost four years and says he needs another four-year term to fully implement his policies.

The opposition conservative New Democracy Party says PASOK has pushed unemployment to a record level and kept Greece's 18 per cent inflation rate the highest in the European Community.

A new electoral law favours the party which gains more votes as it is entitled to a bonus of par-

liamentary seats. But commentators say that to win a clear majority, a party must lead the second party by at least three percentage points.

The day after Mr. Papandreu refused to back Mr. Karamanlis for another five-year term as president, Mr. Karamanlis resigned in protest over government plans to limit presidential powers by amending the constitution.

The same month, the leftist-dominated parliament chose Christos Saratzakis as president. New Democracy refused to recognise his election as valid.

Party leader Constantine Mitsotakis insisted on early general elections to solve the constitutional crisis. Mr. Papandreu agreed, calling the poll four months before his term expires.

Parliament was dissolved Tuesday (May 7), paving the way for the elections on June 2, after deputies gave a second vote of approval to the controversial constitutional changes.

"It is now up to the people to decide. Good luck in your campaigns," Parliamentary Speaker (chairman) Ioannis Alevras, a senior Socialist official, told members.

Socialists, Communists and independents voted in favour of changes trimming discretionary powers of the president in appointing a prime minister, dis-

solving parliament and pardoning criminals.

Mr. Papandreu and his aides say he will get at least the 48 per cent of the vote which swept him to power in 1981.

However, PASOK's vote fell by six percentage points in European Parliament elections last June, while New Democracy gained three points.

Both Mr. Papandreu and Constantine Mitsotakis, head of New Democracy, have been touring Greece to address mass rallies.

Mr. Mitsotakis, equally confident of victory, says most Greeks have become disappointed with Mr. Papandreu's economic policies that have failed to lift the country out of recession.

He is in favour of restoring Greece's close ties with the United States and its other allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).

Since 1981 Greece has alienated fellow NATO members by often refusing to take part in military exercises, saying that Turkey — with which Greece is at odds over Cyprus and territorial rights in the Aegean — is being favoured by the alliance.

The Greek Communist Party (KKE), which commands about 11 per cent of the vote and has made overtures to PASOK for cooperation, could play a greater

role if June election result is close, some commentators say.

So far PASOK has not responded, but some commentators say that if neither of the big parties can gain majority in the 300-seat parliament, the temptation may be strong for PASOK and the KKE to form a "popular front".

In the campaign, Mr. Papandreu has defended his record on health, welfare and public works and promised "even better times" in election posters all over Greece.

Mr. Mitsotakis has said that if he were elected prime minister next month, he would start talks with Turkey, a fellow NATO member, to find a way out of the icy relations precipitated by Ankara's recognition of the breakaway state of northern Cyprus in November 1983.

So far Mr. Papandreu has refused to hold such talks, saying that Turkey's recognition of the breakaway state must be revoked and its troops withdrawn from Cyprus for any discussions to start.

New Democracy has also alleged that Greece under the Socialist rule has become a haven for international terrorism.

In recent months there has been a spate of bombings aimed at Arab diplomats, as well as the slaying of a rightwing newspaper publisher.

## Zimbabwe wipes out colonial names

By Francis Mdlungwa

Reuter

HARARE — Cecil John Rhodes, the founder of Rhodesia, now black-ruled Zimbabwe, would be a very disappointed man were he to revisit the country, mused an elderly white here.

"Much of what he did is now being undone if not killed," the tall, grey-haired farmer complained to friends in a local hotel.

Five years after Zimbabwe became independent, some whites here still call themselves "Rhodesians". This farmer was nostalgically referring to colonial names changed by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's government since it took power in 1980.

Rhodes, English financier, politician and empire-builder, came to this former British colony — later named after him — 97 years ago. He died in 1902.

Since taking power, Mr. Mugabe's government has changed the names of towns, streets, buildings and rivers. Officials say this is a concerted effort to wipe out what they see as the country's bad colonial past.

The exercise has now been broadened to cover rural as well as urban centres. English names have been given to those of black nationalist heroes of the guerrilla war against white rule which preceded independence. Names considered misspelled by previous white rulers have been corrected.

Shortly after independence, big cities and major streets were renamed. The capital, Salisbury, became Harare. The midlands and eastern provincial capitals, Gwelo and Umtali, were renamed Gweru and Mutema respectively while Victoria province and its capital Fort Victoria, originally named after Britain's Queen Victoria, both acquired the new name Masvingo.

Last month, more than 70 rivers were renamed, along with 46 districts and several key government buildings in six cities. Officials say more changes are on the way.

Milton Building housing the Prime Minister's office has become Mhumbutapa in honour of a black chief historians regard as having founded the old kingdom of Zimbabwe several centuries ago. William Henry Milton was a Rhodesian administrator.

In Chinhoyi, a town northwest of here, a building has been renamed "Seven Heroes" to commemorate seven guerrillas killed there in 1966 in the first recorded

clash between white-led government forces and hitherto pacifist black nationalists.

But not all colonial names are being thrown into the dustbin: Tregidg Building, named after former Chief Justice Robert Clarkson Tregidg, in the southern city of Bulawayo, retains its name.

Mr. Tregidg refused to implement anti-guerrilla laws and resigned in 1960. He is highly regarded here for his stand.

Announcing the latest name changes, Mr. Mugabe said they were not just to honour the country's fallen heroes but also to remind all generations about the role and sacrifices made by Zimbabwe's forebears in the fight against white minority rule.

The changes have been welcomed by most blacks, some saying they were long overdue. But some whites have not been amused.

"The government is wasting time. Surely it has more important things to tackle such as unemployment than merely confusing us with these queer names," complained a 27-year-old Portuguese woman executive who has lived in Zimbabwe since 1974.

She said she was a government admirer, but added: "Its priorities are wrong. It's not the time yet to bring about such changes."

Terence Oatt, chief executive of former Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance Party, said: "We are disappointed because the changes have taken away part of our tradition. But we accept that we live in Zimbabwe and that the government has a constitutional right to make changes it sees fit."

Accountant Masimba Mdege, echoing the views of most of his black compatriots, said the new names gave Zimbabweans a sense of independence, dignity and self-respect.

"Can you imagine someone still calling our capital Salisbury? This would be a negation of our freedom," he said.

The main opposition Zimbabwe People's Union (ZAPU) Party of veteran nationalist Joshua Nkomo has also welcomed the changes, but said the government should not be partisan in choosing new names.

ZAPU and Mr. Mugabe's ruling Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF) formed a wartime guerrilla alliance and a number of their military commanders killed them have been declared national heroes.



# Change comes slowly to Moscow

By Alan Phillips  
Moscow — "Don't you know times are changing?" a Russian, angered by the lack of efforts by staff to find his missing baggage, complained to an impassive airline official.

"Everyone has got to work now. There's a new way of doing things."

That comment, overheard recently at a Moscow Airport, underscores a subtle change in atmosphere here, apparent on returning after an absence of almost five years.

Baggage still gets lost at airports, but — with a new leader in the Kremlin — the Russians seem to have been given a ray of hope that they need not put up with high-handed bureaucrats.

Sloth, graft and drunkenness are among the favourite targets of

new Communist Party chief Mikhail Gorbachev, 54, who took over in March on the death of Konstantin Chernenko.

These slogans have brought a fresh breeze into political discourse and aroused new expectations among ordinary Russians.

But it is hard to see any sign yet of a "Gorbachev effect" in the lower reaches of the bureaucracy, where idleness is often criticised in the official press.

"Your letter will be considered in the course of the next two months," replied a secretary in the administration when asked if there was a response to a request for driving lessons.

On Moscow's broad and noisy streets, a returning visitor is unlikely to find many surprises in the landscape: repair rather than renewal is the order of the day.

Soviet authorities spurn the free-wheeling knock-down-and-rebuild attitude of the capitalist West.

Scaffolding has in the meantime gone from one building and sprouted on another, but the message on a placard fixed to one ministry has not changed: "Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union."

In stark contrast to the West, no new car designs have taken to the roads over the past five years, though the Soviet Union's first front-wheel drive hatchback has gone into production.

Foreign correspondents' cars now sport a bright yellow number plate — it used to be white — which sets them apart even more starkly from those of Soviet drivers.

In the shops, however, there are clear improvements in the range

of clothing on sale and Moscow women are catching up with their Western sisters in fashion.

Good quality jeans — the prime black market item in the 1970s — are now sold in Soviet shops, imported from India or Finland.

Modish youths can now dress in "dzhinisy" and "crossovki" (jeans and training shoes) just like their counterparts in the West, though a pair of imported denims costs 90 roubles (\$100), or half the average monthly wage.

At such a price they are luxury goods and the washed-out look favoured in the West has not caught on. One Russian mother, given a pair of ready-made jeans for her son, took them instantly to the dry cleaners to be dyed dark blue again.

Spearheading the fashion drive is Mr. Gorbachev's well-dressed wife Raisa, who is striding with a

sure step into the limelight — at least in the West — from the obscurity normally enjoyed by Kremlin spouses.

While her husband presided over the traditional Mayday parade from the top of Lenin's tomb, Raisa, her daughter Irina and granddaughter Oksana were placed within snapping distance of Western photographers.

But she remains largely unknown at home and no pictures of her have appeared in the Soviet press. "What is Raisa like?" asks a Moscow housewife, who would not recognise her on television when the camera passes silently over her face in a crowd.

Despite the much talked-about change in style at the top, Soviet editors still decry the Western media's thirst for details of politicians' families as a sign of "bourgeois decadence."

# The dazzling vision of a billion Chinese customers

China has fundamentally changed its approach to trade, as economic reforms under the leadership of Deng Xiaoping have led to an increase in foreign investment and considerable decentralisation. Colina MacDougall reports on the changing face of the Chinese as negotiators and trade partners.

LONDON — Gone are the days of the late 1970s and early 1980s, when a Chinese delegation would drop by your factory, politely swallow a Western-style lunch, tour the workshops and vanish back to China without further comment.

Last month, Britain's Dunlop signed a £17 million (\$18.2 million) contract to supply the technology and equipment for a tyre plant in the north-east province of Liaoning.

The week before, Short Brothers of Belfast won a £30 million order from Peking for eight aircraft following recent deals by Boeing and McDonnell Douglas for 737s and MB80s.

In January, the U.S. computer group Wang signed three joint venture agreements. Japan's Matsushita raised its planned assembly of video recorders in China to 30,000 a year and the Swiss Brown Boveri sold £53 million worth of power equipment. All this came hot on the heels of dozens of contracts for trucks, steel plant and telephone equipment, not to mention smaller deals for items like Polaroid film or welding machines.

"The China trade picture has fundamentally changed," says Bernard Buckman, chairman of Wang Resources and vice-president of the Sino-British Trade Council. "Now the Chinese are serious," echoed Frank Duncan, London based partner of China consultants Mark Wong Associates. The same message comes from Bonn, Tokyo, Washington and other capitals regularly on China's trade beat.

Chinese imports climbed by over 37 per cent last year to \$25.5 billion and are sure to rocket again this year as deals in the pipeline start to show up in the trade figures. The years of caution brought on by shortage of cash and concern that anti-foreign leftism might break out again appear to be over.

negotiations over the nuclear element in the Daya power station, is tired of the long wait to sign. First the deal was to have been clinched last spring. Then signature was fixed for December. Now the new date is April this year.

"The travel, hotels and associated expenses are costing us FF8-9 million a month," says Framatome, which maintains teams of executives in Peking, Hong Kong and Shenzhen. Asked about Chinese plans in cut bureaucracy, Framatome's view is that "good intentions have yet to be turned into results."

This would probably be confirmed by CIT-Alcatel, Peking desperately needs a new telephone system, but the negotiations still took two years.

On top of typical bureaucratic delay, Peking's negotiators in the new profit-oriented climate spin out discussions to try to get price cuts. "The Chinese are redoubtable negotiators. They know how to apply psychological pressure," says one CIT-Alcatel official.

"Whereas before we had to negotiate every detail of an agreement with a ministry in Peking, now we deal directly with provincial governments or even with the companies with which we plan to work. The Chinese have dropped all the circumlocutions and polite formulae and come straight to the point."

Mr. Deng's decentralisation policy has taken off to remarkable effect. Key cities and provinces, such as Shanghai and Guangdong, are allowed to make their own deals up to ceilings of several million dollars or more. The four tax-concession Special Economic Zones, three in Guangdong province and one in Fujian, operate near-independently. When Deng toured these last year he was so impressed with progress that he pushed through a directive giving 14 other cities similar powers.

American companies particularly have moved out to the provinces. Boeing says it is negotiating with six of China's new provincial airline administrations where they expect sizeable markets for aircraft as hotels and industry grow.

Wang's new joint ventures are scheduled not just for Peking and Shanghai, but also Nian. Japan's MITI, on the other hand, tends to advise potential investors to head for the Special Economic Zones since, besides the tax concessions, they also allow greater management flexibility.

He spoke with reason. CIT faced protracted last minute discussions on their contract which held up the signing from December onwards. The deal was only clinched in January when the chairman, Georges Pebereau, threatened at the end of his 24-hour visit to Peking to fly back without signing.

Decentralisation has also caused problems. If you sell to a previously unknown Chinese organisation, you need some kind of assurance that it will be able to pay. For provincial joint ventures, there is no lack of potential partners but their inexperience makes them risky. On top of that, the free market has not really arrived yet and new companies often have to get allocations of basic supplies from the state, which they may find difficult.

Growing exports and greater economic freedoms have generated a more than comfortable nest-egg of foreign exchange. This now totals around \$16 billion, excluding gold reserves of over 12 million ounces. In November, Peking said the country would begin to draw on this nest-egg in finance essential imports. For instance, in January the Chinese agreed to pay cash for FF500 million (\$48.5 million) worth of badly needed digital telephone exchanges from the French CIT-Alcatel.

But China's leader Deng Xiaoping long ago realised that buying and selling in the conventional mould was not going to be enough to bring in all the technology needed to modernise China. New projects and a reformed system were needed. Since 1979 Peking has been steadily encouraging foreign investment, promoting new faces in the ministries, streamlining the bureaucracy and decentralising decisions.

Promised foreign investment in China from 1979 to mid-1984 totalled \$8 billion of which \$500 million went into joint equity ventures. The Chinese are particularly eager to get these ventures because, as they see it, the foreign partner is much keener than he would be as a mere salesman to contribute his knowhow and management skills.

There were, up to June last year, 362 joint equity ventures of various size and success, plus hundreds of cooperation agreements, processing and assembly deals, and compensation trade pacts. Technology licensing is increasing, and all over China even tiny factories are hunting up foreign partners to help them modernise.

Younger, bolder administrators are increasingly making their

As a result of rethinking which started well before the present drought, that capacity now exists. Sweden intends to push ahead in a manner and on a scale which would have been impossible 10 years ago — Earthscan feature.

But despite the trade boom, businessmen still have reservations. Mr. Deng's reforms so far have only half worked. In joint ventures, Chinese inexperience is a headache. "There is a growing trend among Chinese organisations to demand renegotiation when they perceive contract terms to be unfavourable," says Dennis B. Kelley, formerly director of China operations for Cummins Engine Company, in a recent issue of the authoritative Washington-based China Business Review.

On top of that, Mr. Kelley adds, Chinese enterprises make optimistic sales projections, change their senior staff frequently because of retirement policies, and their productivity is low. Perhaps more disconcerting, they do not keep contact with their foreign partner. "Big surprises may await the U.S. management team when they arrive on site after a three-month hiatus in communications."

The Americans have been quickest to take up the joint venture idea. "They're still dazzled by the vision of the market of nine billion customers," said one trade consultant drily. Numbers of U.S. deals run into the 20s, the majority (excluding offshore oil) in light industry or the service sector.

# Harvard set for row on degree for Reagan

By Alex Brummer  
WASHINGTON — The faculty at Harvard University is bracing itself for a vigorous debate about whether President Reagan should be awarded an honorary degree at next year's 350th anniversary celebration.

The university said recently that an invitation had gone to the White House asking Mr. Reagan to speak at the convocation which is due to meet on Sep. 5, 1986. The White House, which has yet to decide whether to accept the invitation, has been making discreet inquiries to find out whether Mr. Reagan would be honoured with a degree. The president is being urged to attend by his chief-of-staff, Mr. Donald Reagan, and his Defence Secretary, Mr. Caspar Weinberger, both of whom hold Harvard degrees.

Some faculty members were quoted at times as saying that the president was seeking to negotiate conditions for his acceptance of the invitation. Decisions on honorary degree are made by two boards of the university and candidates can be proposed or opposed by anyone in the Harvard Community, including faculty members and former graduates.

Opposition to Mr. Reagan receiving a Harvard degree is already bubbling. "The members of Harvard are not a timid bunch," said Mr. David Rosen, the university's vice-president for public affairs. "They like to express their views whether or not they are asked."

Opening shots in the battle to prevent Mr. Reagan being offered an honorary degree were fired by the Nobel Prize winning biologist, Mr. George Wald.

"This president appeals me," he said, adding that Mr. Reagan's presence at the 350th birthday celebrations was "a disgraceful necessity."

It has become almost a matter of form for American presidents to attend Harvard celebrations. President Andrew Jackson received an honorary degree from Harvard in 1833, three years before its bicentennial. President Grover Cleveland attended the 250th anniversary in 1886, but refused an honorary doctor of laws degree on the grounds that he was unworthy. President Franklin

Roosevelt spoke at Harvard's 300th anniversary in 1936, but did not receive an honorary degree because he had been awarded one six years earlier while Governor of New York.

President Reagan, who scored notable political successes at universities across the country during last year's reelection campaign, has lost some of his popularity on campus in recent months.

Among those invited to attend the 350th convocation is Prince Philip, as chancellor of Cambridge University, which has special ties to Harvard through the Massachusetts university's founder Mr. John Harvard. Buckingham Palace has sent word that the prince will not attend — The Guardian.



# Major change in Sweden's Africa aid policies

Swedish aid is undergoing a major change of emphasis following failures in helping solve the problems of Africa. Environmental protection, decentralised management, and greater local involvement are all part of plans to get aid to the people who need it.

By Goesta Edgren  
STOCKHOLM — Swedish bilateral aid policy is undergoing a major change of emphasis. This follows the consistent failure of foreign assistance to help solve the problems of Africa, as highlighted by the present drought, famines and food shortages. More environmental protection, more decentralised management, and greater local community involvement are all essential if aid is to help the people that really need it.

Africa is the key element in Swedish aid policy. It receives two-thirds of direct Swedish aid, and 11 of the 17 Swedish programme countries are in Africa. Since the late 1970s, there has been a growing realisation among administrators and politicians responsible for Swedish aid that it was based on over-optimistic and unrealistic assumptions.

African economies have been unable to generate the foreign exchange earnings needed to maintain production. As a result, Sweden has given increased emphasis in recent years to programmes rather than project aid, so that African governments can better maintain existing plants and ease the burden of foreign debt.

The need to service debts means that the flow of capital to sub-Saharan Africa over the next few years will be reduced by at least \$2 to \$3 billion a year. And the international financial system is being seriously weakened by the withdrawal of U.S. support. This is intolerable. Donors must face the fact that Africa's crisis is a joint responsibility for everyone, and that more financial resources and easier terms of credit are needed.

Foreign aid donors to Africa have sometimes supported the wrong activities. In the 1970s, we encouraged African governments to invest in industries, infrastructure and social services to a level that can now no longer be sustained. Our preference for starting new projects and time-consuming administrative procedures has strained their man-

agerial capacity. The projects we supported were often imposed by African central government with too little attention to local aspirations and needs.

Some of the weaknesses of foreign aid policy are now being rectified, but many of the mistakes will be difficult to remedy. Our preference for expensive and complex technologies has made it impossible for Africa to narrow the gap between modern and traditional sectors. Technologies have been imported without being adapted, and little has been done to upgrade traditional technology in the rural areas.

For example, Swedish rural water programmes in Tanzania and Kenya have all but collapsed. After 15 years of major investment in piped water and mechanised pumping equipment, less than 10 per cent of the installations are still in use. Together with African governments, we have now shifted our emphasis from large-scale fuel-driven units to small handpumps and shallow wells, which has led to much greater local community participation.

Food production and environmental protection have long been central to Swedish aid policies, but never more so than since the start of the present drought. Shortages can only be solved by increasing food production in Africa, not by producing surpluses for export from Europe. We need to improve the accuracy of forecasts and data on the availability of food in Africa itself, and to improve the efficiency of distribution systems. Farmers need to be encouraged with price incentives, and the provision of training and research facilities, storage and transport.

The present famines have forced us to realise that donors have made African agriculture more vulnerable to drought by increasing the reliance on sensitive hybrids which need careful management, more water and more imported inputs. More attention must be given to developing multiple crop systems emphasising small farms. Sweden is supporting a project in Botswana in which alternative land-use and farming systems on the fringe of the Kalahari Desert are under study.

Swedish aid programmes supported by Sweden aimed at protecting the soil by terracing or planting trees are returning dividends. In Kenya, small farmers have been able to increase yields by 50 per cent by taking part in a self-help earthworks scheme. The programme has not reached more than half the 750,000 small farmers thought to need terracing of this kind. In Ethiopia the government and people have persevered with terracing and tree planting even during the present terrible famine.



Loading water skins, western Sudan. Swedish aid is trying to match the technologies of the people it is meant to benefit (Earthscan photo)

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## Lendl beats McEnroe in 6-3, 6-3 easy victory

NEW YORK (R) — Ivan Lendl ended John McEnroe's three-year reign as the kingpin of the \$615,000 Tournament of Champions Sunday when he posted a surprisingly easy 6-3, 6-3 victory in the final.

Breaking McEnroe's service four times while losing his own serve only once, the second-seeded Lendl moved out to 4-0 and 4-1 leads in the two sets and was never seriously challenged by McEnroe, the top seed.

The victory on a clay-court surface at Forests Hills avenged McEnroe's 6-4, 6-2 triumph over Lendl in last year's final.

Overall, McEnroe holds a 12-10 edge over the Czechoslovak, but Lendl has won three of their five matches on clay, including a dramatic five-set victory in last year's French Open final when he battled back from two-sets down to win his first Grand Slam title.

Lendl's win Sunday, before a crowd of about 12,000 at the West Side Tennis Club, was his fourth consecutive tournament title and brought his record for the year to

22-1. The loss was McEnroe's second against 29 victories in 1985.

The victory earned Lendl \$80,000. McEnroe collected \$40,000.

Lendl's win was also sweet since he had lost to McEnroe in their last two meetings—in the finals of last year's U.S. open and this year's Masters Tournament in January.

But those defeats were both on hard and fast surfaces, where McEnroe is at his best with his wicked twist service and deadly volleying game.

Lendl, by contrast, is most formidable on clay because of his tendency to stay back and drive punishing groundstrokes. On Sunday, he went to the net only once, in the fourth game of the second set when he scored with a forehand volley.

McEnroe, on the other hand, attacked the net often, where he was passed often and was erratic with his volley.

The Wimbledon and U.S. open champion did manage to keep the ball away from Lendl's vaunted forehand through most of the hour and 29-minute match. That did him little good, however, since Lendl repeatedly drilled sharply angled backhand crosscourt winners, often from beyond the baseline.

Lendl also was more effective on service, hammering in seven aces and connecting on 64 per cent of his first serves, as against no aces and 55 per cent for McEnroe.

Apart from questioning several line calls, McEnroe was on his best behaviour before a crowd of about 12,000 on a hot, sunny day.

Asked later if he was surprised by McEnroe's magnanimous gesture, the 25-year-old Lendl replied: "Yes, I was, especially since the serve definitely was wide." "I think I have the edge here because of the speed of the court even though it's fairly fast for a clay court," he said.

## Jordan Premier League matches end in draw

By Munem Fakhoury  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Al Jazira Club and Ain Kareem Society drew 2-2 (halftime 1-1) while Al Hussein Club and Al Naser Club drew 0-0 in the two soccer matches held at Amman and Irbid stadiums Monday night in the first week of Jordan Premier League tournament. Today, Tuesday the League will continue when Al Faisaly Club meet Al Ahli at 4 p.m. at Amman Stadium followed by Amman Club (holder) and Al Baqa'a Social Youth Centre at 6 p.m.

Al Jazira took the lead in the 21st minute through winger Omar Kyali who got a good pass from international Issam Tally to send it inside Ain Kareem's net with a brilliant "doublekick". In the 32nd minute Al Jazira missed another chance to support the first goal when Aymao Hamsi failed to score while he was facing the mouth of Ain Kareem's goal. Ain Kareem players took this chance to coordinate themselves and controlled the rest of the first half and succeeded to score the equaliser in the 42nd minute through striker Mahmoud Naser.

The second half was completely controlled by Al Jazira whose players failed to score from the many chances and opportunities they got. In the 80th minute Kamal Jalal captain of Ain Kareem took the indirect kick and send the ball over towards the penalty area of Al Jazira to be received by striker Mahmoud Naser who headed it inside the net and the second goal for Ain Kareem. After only two minutes Nazih Srouf Al Jazira's left defender took the indirect kick and passed it to Asa'ad Deibes and sent it like a rocket from 35 metres inside the net of Aio Kareem scoring the equaliser to end the match which attended by about 3,000 spectators.

In the northern city of Jordan, Irbid, Al Hussein Club entertained Al Naser Club in the second soccer match held Monday night at Irbid Stadium where the two teams drew scoreless to share the two League points.

Al Hussein players were able to control the match but were not able to score.

## Everton: The show must go on

ROTTERDAM, Netherlands (R) — The one-minute silence which Everton and Rapid Vienna will observe before Wednesday's European Cup Winners' Cup final will be an eloquent memorial to the 52 English soccer fans who died in the Bradford City fire tragedy.

But while the rest of the nation remain dumbstruck by Saturday's horror at the little Third Division ground, Everton must forget the black armbands.

For them, the show must go on as they seek the second leg of a unique treble and crown a truly remarkable 12 months in which they have emerged as the most consistent club in England.

Though Udo Lattek, manager of beaten Cup Winners' semi-finalists Bayern Munich, is guilty of exaggeration when he describes them as "currently the best team in Europe", Everton travel to Rotterdam as English champions and F.A. Cup holders.

Having lost their 28-game unbeaten run in a meaningless 1-0 league defeat at Nottingham Forest on Saturday, Everton will fly home immediately after the Cup Winners' final to prepare for their second successive F.A. Cup final

appearance against Manchester United at Wembley three days later.

The sight of some 1,000 Scottish supporters of Glasgow Celtic among the Everton contingent on the Feyenoord Stadium terraces makes the 25th Cup Winners' Cup final a little bit out of the ordinary.

Normally, the Scots would take only a passing interest in such a game, enjoying a barely concealed smirk should the English lose.

But Rapid Vienna have made few friends in the competition, though they influenced the people who count by successfully appealing that their second round second leg tie against Celtic should be replayed because of crowd trouble in Glasgow.

Rapid, who were totally outplayed 3-0 to lose 4-3 on aggregate, claimed one of their players had been hit by a missile and forced to leave the pitch.

The European Football Union (UEFA) upheld Rapid's appeal, though they later dismissed a similar plea by Internazionale Milan in a UEFA Cup tie against Real Madrid.

Final bonuses aside, both clubs have incentives to succeed and Everton's domestic triumphs will not have doused their burning desire to acquire a European trophy.

Apart from adding to their private collection of silverware, Everton could also share the honour of being instrumental in Liverpool's elevation in status to the new capital of European football. In two weeks time, their great rivals Liverpool will play their fifth Champions' Cup Trophy against Juventus of Italy in Brussels.

## Italy holds on to Maradona

ROME (R) — The Italian Soccer League Monday refused to allow Argentines Diego Maradona and Daniel Passarella to miss their final soccer match of the season, when their clubs Napoli and Fiorentina are due to meet, in order to take part in Argentina's World Cup preparations.

The President of the Italian National Soccer Federation, Federico Sordillo, said in a telex to his Argentine counterpart that, although both clubs had given their approval, the Italian League had refused permission.

Sordillo said the league had objected because it felt that it would be dangerous to set a precedent.

Both Napoli and Fiorentina are in the middle of the Italian First Division and unaffected by relegation battles or for a place in Europe.

Until now, Maradona has avoided any problems by shuttling back and forth between Argentina and Italy.

After scoring for Argentina against Paraguay last Thursday, he returned in time to score twice in Napoli's 2-2 draw with Udinese on Sunday, an early free-kick and a late header, before taking another flight back to Buenos Aires. The Italian league season ends on Sunday.

## Soviet wins judo European title

HAMAR, Norway (R) — World bantamweight champion Khazret Tietseri of the Soviet Union confirmed his reputation as one of the best judo fighters in the world when he won his fourth successive European title on the last day of the European Championships Sunday.

The final of the openweight category brought one of the biggest surprises of the championships, when the favourite Khabil Biktachev of the Soviet Union was beaten by the much-improved West German Alexander van der Groben.

As expected the Soviet Union dominated the medals table over the four-day competition, winning four golds and one silver.

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# Gandhi, citing foreign links in bombings, vows tough action

**NEW DELHI (Agencies) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said Monday there was a foreign link to a Sikh extremist bomb campaign and announced plans for tougher anti-terrorist laws.**

Mr. Gandhi described the weekend bombings which killed 86 people in New Delhi and the surrounding states of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan as acts of cowardice and desperation. "There is involvement (of a foreign hand). You know it. We know it. But it does not help... pretending as though it is the only problem," Mr. Gandhi told parliament.

Extremists struck again in Punjab state Monday, wounding two Gandhi supporters, while in the capital police fired in the air to break up an opposition strike at the blast and a bomb was found in the Home (Interior) Ministry.

The 40-year-old prime minister told the Lower House of Parliament, "we have to show guts to isolate terrorists from everybody. We need help from everybody."

He said that on Tuesday or Wednesday the government "will move an amendment which will seek to counter terrorism."

Mr. Gandhi said the government wants to help the Sikh political party, the Akali Dal, to eliminate terrorism. "This is going to take time," he said, "we have to do this with utmost patience and vigilance."

He said the government wants to deal with the Punjab problem on a political level and also with "very rigid action."

"Violence has no place in a society," said Mr. Gandhi, calling the wave of bombings "not an act of courage but an act of cowardice."

He said, "we have to penetrate into the terrorists and flush them

the men were suspected terrorists from Sikh-dominated Punjab.

The Indian Express newspaper reported Monday that police seized at least one pistol, a large amount of ammunition and bombs like those which were left on buses, in parks and slums in the four states.

The newspaper, quoting a unnamed police source, also said a list of names and addresses and instructions on making bombs were seized from the arrested men.

The Indira Gandhi murder trial started five hours late Monday when the judge did not reach the court on time in a bureaucratic bungling which led to an angry walk-out by defence lawyers.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) said the official did not receive his notification until 90 minutes after the scheduled 10 a.m. start in a New Delhi jail.

PTI said the trial started at 2.45 p.m. when the three accused briefly appeared before the judge who recorded their presence and then adjourned the case until May 17.

Satwant Singh, is accused of shooting dead Mrs. Gandhi in a hail of bullets, and of two other Sikhs are charged with conspiracy. But P.N. Lekhi, Satwant Singh's defence lawyer, left when the judge and the prosecution failed to arrive in time.

"They now have to give us 24 hours notice before the trial can begin. It's a very surprising development," Mr. Lekhi said. "We're not going to play hide and a seek with the prosecution," he told reporters as he stormed out of the Tihar jail, where the hearing was scheduled.

Mr. Lekhi handed out a statement from Satwant Singh condemning the weekend bomb attacks.



**JOINT TEAM RETURNS:** A joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation headed by Palestinian Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat returns to Amman Monday following talks in Peking with Chinese officials (Petra photo)

## ETA blamed for murder of policeman

**SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain (AP) —** Suspected Basque separatists killed a national policeman and injured a Civil Guard in separate attacks near this northern Basque city, police said Monday.

Police said 29-year-old national policeman Maximino Antonio Garcia Fraile was shot three times in the head as he left his home in the outskirts of this capital of Guipuzcoa province. Police said two witnesses reported that three persons, two men and one woman, fled the scene on foot.

In a separate attack, a civil Guard was slightly injured when a bomb placed under his car exploded at nearby town of Mondragon Monday, police said. Police say they believe the attackers in both cases were members of the Basque separatist organisation, ETA.

Police said they found spent shells of the ammunition usually used by ETA near the scene of the policeman's killing.

## 7 injured in explosion near New Caledonia school

**NOUMEA (R) —** Seven people were injured in an explosion in the capital of France's troubled South Pacific territory of New Caledonia, police said Monday.

They said the blast occurred near a school in central Noumea. About 50 students at the private school were in a study room when the blast occurred, blowing out windows of the school and nearby buildings.

Police said eyewitnesses claimed they saw a man get out of a car, put a parcel in the school entrance and light something, apparently a fuse.

At least 23 people have been killed in New Caledonia since last November in violence linked to demands by political parties of the minority native Melanesians for independence from France.

Unrest swept Noumea last Wednesday between pro-and anti-independence forces, and High Commissioner Edgar Pisani reimposed a curfew he had lifted only days earlier. The curfew had been set from 8 p.m. to dawn.

A few hours before the explosion, he changed it to 11 p.m. to dawn.

Under the Contadora pact, a draft proposal worked out by Colombia, Venezuela, Panama and Mexico to seek a peaceful settlement of Central American problems, all foreign troops would be withdrawn from the five-nation region.

Nicaragua has approved the pact, but Honduras, Costa Rica and El Salvador have registered objections over means of monitoring the troop withdrawal.

Mr. Ortega also called on the United States to "stop its policy of aggression and take the path of dialogue and peace."

He was scheduled to fly to Paris from Madrid later Monday for talks with French President Francois Mitterrand.

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## American warship visit to China is 'called off'

**PEKING (R) —** A proposed visit by U.S. warships to Shanghai, expected to take place this month, seems certain to be cancelled, Western diplomats said Monday. Peking agreed in August to the first U.S. naval visit to Shanghai since 1949. But the plans caused controversy last month when Communist Party chief Hu Yaobang and a senior aide said Washington had undertaken not to send nuclear-armed or powered ships.

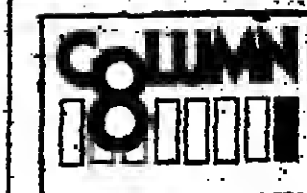
The remarks were in direct contrast to Washington's refusal to promise its ally New Zealand not to send nuclear ships there and United States later denied it had given such a guarantee.

Western diplomats, who asked not to be named, said the visit, which U.S. officials had expected to happen on around May 18, would be called off or postponed indefinitely.

Asked Monday whether the long-awaited visit had been called off, one senior envoy said: "Yes, that is my understanding."

A U.S. embassy spokesman said he could not comment.

One diplomat said the U.S. navy had kept three successive sets of U.S. ships on standby during the protracted talks to make the call as soon as negotiators gave the go-ahead.



## Korean gift to White House is missing

**WASHINGTON (AP) —** Thirty-nine years ago this month, in a ceremony at the White House, a 900-year-old vase was presented to the people of the United States as a gesture of thanks from Korea for that country's liberation from the Japanese. The American people seem to have lost the vase. "Very, very few things stay here in the White House that are gifts from foreign groups," said Betty Monkmann, associate White House curator. "The Truman Library should have a record of it." But the library in Independence, Missouri, established to house papers and memorabilia of U.S. President Harry S. Truman, who received the vase on behalf of the American people, could not locate it. Gregory Henderson, a research associate at the Korean Institute of Harvard University's Fairbanks Centre for East Asian Studies, said he checked with Truman's daughter, Margaret Truman Daniel, and she doesn't know where it is either. Henderson said Mrs. Daniel asked her mother, Bess Truman, before her death, and Mrs. Truman didn't know. Bauske said he consulted U.S. National Park Service officials, who operate the Truman's home in Independence as a memorial, and the vase is not there, either.

## Mohammad Ali tries Great Wall

**PEKING (AP) —** Mohammad Ali posed for pictures Monday on China's famed Great Wall, but the boxing legend appeared fatigued and did not climb to the top of the ancient rampart. Tourists visiting the site instantly recognised the 43-year-old three-time former world heavyweight champion, whose public appearances have created a sensation in the Chinese capital since he arrived with wife, Veronica, late Saturday for an 11-day tour. "Ali, we warmly welcome you," said a front-page commentary Monday in the Sports News (Tiyubao), calling him "the boxing king that shook the world, and an outstanding black American."

## Soviet economist urges stricter anti-alcohol action

**MOSCOW (R) —** A Soviet economist has called for stricter measures, including prison sentences, to combat the growing problem of alcoholism. Writing in the Communist Party daily Pravda, A. Laskavy, a senior lecturer at Kiev's economics institute, said drunkenness should be viewed as a crime with all ensuing consequences. Linking the fight against the bottle to a campaign for more work discipline to improve the Soviet Union's sluggish economy, Laskavy said most drinking occurred on holidays and pay days and that labour productivity on following days fell sharply. One way to counter this, he suggested, was to pay wages into a savings account instead of directly to workers.

## Pakistani Christian couple to be flogged

**KARACHI (AP) —** A Christian couple convicted under Islamic law of having illicit sex are to be publicly flogged Wednesday at the city race course as part of a sentence that includes five-year prison sentences, officials said. Shagufta Mash and Ashiq Mash are to receive 10 lashes each after being convicted of having sexual intercourse without being married, officials of the city's sessions court said Monday. Even though the couple are Christians, they were convicted under Pakistan's Islamic law.

## American tourist detained in Moscow for religious book

**MOSCOW (AP) —** An American tourist said Monday she was detained at Moscow airport customs for carrying copies of "The Sermon on the Mount" in Russian, strip-searched by KGB officers and refused admission to the Soviet Union. A U.S. embassy official said Soviet authorities planned to deport the tourist, Regina Sipple of Salt Lake City, Utah. The official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, added, "this is not an isolated incident and we intend to follow up on it with the Foreign Ministry." Ms. Sipple, 32, said she arrived Sunday night from Helsinki with a U.S. tour group.

## Thatcher promises probe into stadium fire

**BRADFORD, England (R) —** British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has promised a full inquiry to establish the cause of a fire which swept through a stand in this northern city's football stadium, killing at least 52 people.

With only a few of the dead identified and Bradford still in a state of shock, a local fire chief said he had notified Bradford City Football Club six months ago that the 69-year-old wooden grandstand, which was completely burned to the ground, was unsafe.

Club Chairman Stafford Hegginbotham denied he had been warned and said the stand was as safe as the club's means allowed.

Police said they were keeping an open mind on the cause of the blaze and could not rule out the possibility of arson.

Mrs. Thatcher's promise of a full investigation came in a television interview Sunday night. "I have been in touch with the home secretary and I can say that everything is being done to find out the cause of the fire," she said.

She added the government would also study whether the football ground was adequately covered by safety legislation.

Bradford, a city of 300,000 people, flew its official flags at half-staff in mourning as messages poured in expressing sympathy from Queen Elizabeth II, Pope John Paul II, Mrs. Thatcher and

other British political leaders.

Only one of the 52 fatalities had been identified Sunday. 86-year-old Samuel Firth of Bradford, founder of the soccer team's supporters' club and honoured with a life ticket to the stadium.

He was the only person who died in a hospital. The 51 other bodies were all taken from the ruins of the wooden grandstand.

The blaze swept through the packed stand on Saturday as Bradford City were playing their last match of the season after capturing their first championship title in 48 years.

Some spectators, their clothes on fire, stumbled to safety on the playing field, while others burned to death in their seats and more struggled in vain to get out through doors locked to prevent latecomers slipping in without paying.

More than 200 were admitted to hospitals and 17 were still there Monday, some in critical condition.

He said 70 people had still to be accounted for but the list was decreasing as police traced many originally reported missing. Most of the dead were thought to be children or old people.

Meanwhile forensic experts continued the grisly task of attempting to identify the dead.

## Undercover police kill 22 suspects in Philippines

**MANILA (R) —** Undercover police squads ordered to shoot robbers on sight have killed 22 people suspected of staging a string of holdups on Manila's "jeepney" minibuses, a Philippine security official said Monday.

Acting Metropolitan Command Chief Victor Natividad told reporters plainclothes police riding on the jeepneys shot the 22 and wounded two more during gunbattles after commuters were robbed. Two policemen were killed, and two seriously injured, and 59 other people arrested over the

past two weeks.

But district police chief Narciso Cabrera denied the squads, known as "crimbusters," were vigilantes.

Lawyers have criticised the special squads, saying some suspected robbers had been summarily executed.

Last year, about 1,000 military and police "marshals" on similar missions killed 25 suspects in one week. President Ferdinand Marcos ordered their withdrawal after people protested at marshals carrying guns in buses.

## Convicted 'rapist' released after 'victim' says she lied

**CHICAGO (Agencies) —** Gary Dotson, who spent six years in jail for a rape his accuser now says never happened, was ordered freed Sunday by Illinois Governor James Thompson.

But Mr. Thompson made it clear he was not ruling whether the 28-year-old high school drop-out was guilty or innocent. And he said he believed that Mr. Dotson's accuser, Cathleen Webb, was in fact raped by someone in 1977 as she originally claimed.

Mr. Thompson ordered Mr. Dotson's 25 to 30-year prison sentence commuted as of Sunday to time served, meaning that Mr. Dotson is a free man.

"This has nothing to do with guilt or innocence," Mr. Thompson said, but he said "no good purpose would be served" by revoking Mr. Dotson's bond and sending him back to prison.

The 1979 jury verdict that Ms. Webb had been raped at age 16 two years earlier was correct, Mr.

Thompson said, adding that he did not believe Ms. Webb's recanted testimony.

Ms. Webb, now a New Hampshire housewife and mother of two, has said her born-again Christian beliefs prompted her to change her story in March of this year. She said she made up the original story to cover up an affair with a teen-aged boyfriend which she feared had left her pregnant.

Mr. Dotson, from his home in suburban Chicago, said Mr. Thompson "did what he thought was correct. I'll accept it."

Mr. Thompson said the commutation of the sentence was contingent on future good behaviour by Mr. Dotson. As the state's highest elected official, he had the options of commuting Mr. Dotson's sentence, granting him a pardon on grounds of innocence or returning him to prison.

Mr. Dotson was released on \$100,000 bond May 1 while his case was being appealed.

## British prince opens new Falklands airfield

**PORT STANLEY (Agencies) —** Prince Andrew Sunday officially opened a new Falkland Islands airfield which Britain has said will cement its links with the disputed colony.

The decision to build the Mount Pleasant airfield with its three kilometre runway on a desolate bog, 50 kilometres west of Port Stanley, was taken after the 1982 Falklands conflict with Argentina, which claims the South Atlantic archipelago.

The Argentine government has described the construction of the £395-million (\$488 million) air-strip as an act of aggression.

At Sunday's ceremony, which was also attended by Defence Secretary Michael Heseltine and other ministers, Prince Andrew called the airfield "possibly the biggest single step ever taken in

the Falklands' history".

"I am optimistic and I think that we can be confident that these marvellous islands over which I have spent many happy hours flying recently will flourish and develop," said the prince. Queen Elizabeth's second son and a Falklands war veteran who is again on active duty as a naval helicopter pilot.

Mr. Heseltine, who arrived in the islands earlier Sunday for the opening, said the airport "demonstrates the government's commitment to defend the right of those who live in these islands to live in peace and security under a government of their choosing."

Between Britain and Argentina since the 1982 war when a British task force expelled Argentine troops who had briefly occupied the islands.

In his speech Sunday, Mr. Heseltine stressed the airfield's role in supporting the British 3,000 servicemen on the island.

"The capability it will provide to reinforce the garrison rapidly in case of an emergency will greatly enhance our ability to defend the islands and to ensure that the tragic events of 1982 are never repeated," he said.

But this was not incompatible with Britain's wish to restore normal relations with Argentina, which was in the interest of all concerned, including the islanders, he said.

The complex, which is surrounded by shops, a post office and recreational and medical facilities, was built in record time by 2,300 men and women who began work on the site only 16 months ago.

The 1,900 islanders hope the airfield will boost the islands' economy by opening them to tourism and providing a staging post to the Antarctic.

The inaugural flight carrying Mr. Heseltine and 50 other dignitaries from Britain arrived several minutes early after a 17-and-a-half hour journey to set a record for a continuous passenger flight to the islands.

Details of the opening had been kept secret for fear Argentina, which has refused to accept that hostilities with Britain in the South Atlantic are ended, might attempt to stage a show of force to remind the world of its continuing claim to the islands, which they know as the Malvinas.

But there was no indication of any Argentine activity in the vicinity of the islands.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
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### BE PREPARED!

East-West vulnerable. South deals.

**NORTH**  
♦ 1094  
♦ J98  
♦ AS32  
♦ 1076

**WEST**  
♦ K852  
♦ Q1074  
♦ QJ168  
♦ 8

**EAST**  
♦ AQ7  
♦ 953  
♦ 974  
♦ K542

**SOUTH**  
♦ J83  
♦ AK2  
♦ K6  
♦ AQJ93

The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass  
2 NT Pass 3 NT Pass  
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Queen of ♠.

Boy Scouts ought to do well at bridge. Their motto should be the creed of every bridge player. Because of his good five-card suit, South deemed his hand too strong for an opening bid of one spade. Although his hand had good "body," North was extremely optimistic in considering that his flat 5-point hand would give declarer play for nine tricks.

West led the top of his diamond sequence. Unless the queue of hearts were to drop in two rounds, declarer realized that he would need five tricks from the club suit. There was no point in holding up to diamonds, so declarer won the ace to dummy and ran the two of clubs. When the finesse won, declarer continued with a club to the nine. Unfortunately, West showed out on this trick, so declarer could take only four tricks in clubs. As a result, South ended up a trick short of his goal.

Naturally, our hawk-eyed readers will have spotted what declarer missed — that there was an additional chance for his contract. If the clubs are 4-1, declarer can still come out a winner if West's singleton is the eight spot.

When declarer leads the two of clubs from the board at trick two, he should unblock the nine from his hand. As the cards lie, West contributes the eight to this trick. Declarer is still in dummy, and he can take another finesse by leading the seven, underplaying the three from hand if East fails to cover. No matter what East does, declarer can reel in the whole club suit and, with it, his contract.